The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 15
Half-yearly .. .. ,, 8
Quarterly .. .. ,, 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. ,, 11
Quarterly .. .. ,, 6

VOL. III, NO. 138 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 11 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
June.				
12th "	Arabia	8000	Moldavia	10000
19th "	Salsette	6000		
26th "	Khedive-i-Hind	11500		
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th "	Arabia	9000		
18th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Caledonia	8000		
31st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Itsuku Maru	T. Terada	3782	31st May	12th June
Kanagawa Maru	T. Hino	6236	9th June	27th June
Kamakura Maru	Y. Nishimura	6125	16th "	26th June
Rangoon Maru	R. Nomura	5345	3rd July	15th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D-24

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Sparta *	5415		12th June
City of London	9000	30th June	
City of Lahore†	6947	23rd June	

* This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

†The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles.

FARES	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	806	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	806	957	463	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LINGA," 2,185. Friday 11th June. †Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 11th June connecting at Karachi (Passengers only) with S. S. "KASARA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

"A STEAMER," 3,065 tons on Thursday 11th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 12th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 16th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "ELGIN," on or about 11th instant calling at Tuticorin.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

11th June 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. Li Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	622
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. R. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Linoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent por annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy ever offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D. 23

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila	
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu	
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo	
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong Kong	
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton	
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow	
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai	
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin	
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau	
Puket	Saigon	(North China)	
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Hankow	
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Yokohama	
		Kobe	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—
The Manager; "Bombay Chronicle."

A FAST HILLCLIMBER—Comfortable to drive or be driven in, with up to date equipment, self-starter Electric Lights etc., is the HUPMOBILE. Rs. 4,750 complete. Ask for particulars from the Agents.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—3. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

MASSAGING by trained Nurse at own or patient's residence. Terms very moderate. Apply "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 901

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 193, Nagdevi St. 524

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc, etc Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Class, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 937

IF you cannot get any ACCESSORY elsewhere for your Car or Motor Cycle just drop in and see if we have got it. We probably have it because we have a very big stock.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
6

WANTED.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

WANTED A B. A. L. T. is required for the Headmastership of Islamia High School, Lucknow, from July 1915. Pay rising from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200.
Communication should be made with Mr. SAMIULLAH BEG, Advocate, Lucknow, in connection with the above post. 161

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

WANTED—For the Jullundur Municipality a Health Officer on Rs. 250-10-300, one with the Diploma of Public Health preferred. The applicant must be an energetic man prepared to devote his whole time to the work, and will not be permitted to undertake any private practice.
Application should be made in person with a copy of testimonials &c., to the CIVIL SURGEON. 192

WANTED—1. English knowing hand, able to book consignments of sleepers and other timber from and to different Railway stations on different lines. Should be well conversant with the names of the Railway Stations and Railway Tariff.
1. English and Gujarati knowing hand, able to keep regular accounts and to audit Branch Firm accounts.
1. A Mechanic, acquainted with Saw Mill works. Able to supervise cutting works and labour.
Apply in writing at once to Mr. CHOITANI, Seewri Bunder, stating qualifications and pay expected. 956

WANTED.

WANTED a small second-hand refrigerator cheap. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 520 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—PUPILS, either Parsee or Indian Ladies to learn Music, Plain and Fancy Needlework in all its branches. Terms very moderate. Apply "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 901

WANTED A TEACHER—A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER wanted to teach in a High School, Standard V. Salary Rs. 55 rising to Rs. 80. Apply early with testimonials to R. P. MODY, 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 945

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE strong in English as HEAD MASTER, pay Rs. 100—5—125. Apply stating S. L. or see personally before 15th to the MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad. 953

WANTED—One SECONDHAND SIZING MACHINE with 60" cylinder as good as new. Cylinder alone also required. Apply with specification stating price to "Textile" c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 948

WANTED Managers for Railway Refreshment Rooms.—Salary Rs. 40-50 with liberal commission.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SUPERINTENDENT CATERING, B. N. Railway House, Calcutta, Kidderpur. 193

WANTED.—For the Agra College a Temporary Professor of Political Economy, pay Rs. 250 per mensem.—Apply immediately with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to SECRETARY Agra College Committee. 165

WANTED.—An experienced Lady Doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. Conveyance and Boarding free.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, Feudatory Chief, Sirguja. 168

WANTED—Respectable, influential and experienced AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a well established Life Office (British), for Bombay and up-country. Liberal remunerations offered to really energetic persons. Apply to Box No. 394, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 940

WANTED for the Mussoorie Municipality, a certificated Sub-Overseer with experience of building and road work in the Hills. Salary, Rs. 50 per mensem and Rs. 25 Horse Allowance.—Applications with copies of testimonials to be submitted to The SECRETARY, Municipal Board, Mussoorie. 171

WANTED a Science Teacher for the A. H. School, Dhar, on a beginning salary of Rs. 80 p. m. He must be a graduate. Also an Undergraduate strong in Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 50 p. m. Both must be good in cricket.
Apply to The HEAD-MASTER, A. H. School, Dhar, C. I. 172

WANTED a PARSI SALESMAN or CANVASSER for Wines, Spirits, Cologne Water, Tinctures and Spirituous Preparations. One knowing correspondence preferred. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 393, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 931

WANTED—SHOTR-HAND TYPIST, and LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST, Dyer for up-country Mills, Science Teacher, Eurasian or Christian Loco Driver, Railway workshop Fitters, Flower Mill Fitter, or Engineer, Lady Doctor, Sanitary Inspector, Veterinary Assts., Salesman with good connection for Hardware, European Governess for 4 Children, trained Lady Teacher on Rs. 100 with board and lodging and a Station Master. Immediate vacancies:—Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Fort, Bombay. 959

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 602

FOR SALE.—SPRINGER SPANIELS DOG PUPS from imported parents; good sporting strain, born 6th April, Rs. 50 each.
Major POTTINGER,
946 Bhuj, Cutch.

FOR SALE—MANGOES, best ALPHONSO, Rs. 3, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 6; PAYAREE Rs. 2, Rs. 3 Rs. 4/8 per dozen. All other fruits, vegetables, fish, ice, etc., at market rates. Order with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & CO.
673A Crawford Market Bombay

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

CHUROTAR'S MANGOES—Best ripe mangoes Rs. 8 per 1 maund. Better ripe mangoes Rs. 4 per 1 maund. Best unripe mangoes Rs. 5 per 1 maund. Better unripe mangoes Rs. 2 per 1 maund. Railway and packing charges extra. Half the money in advance: Write to. THAKORDAS & Co., Nadiad, (Gujarat).

TO BE LET

ROOM furnished or unfurnished with Board for Young Lady. Terms Rs. 50 p.m. Apply "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 901

TO BE LET

BOARD and RESIDENCE available at "The Cabins," Middle Colaba. Apply on the premises. 187

TO LET—BUNGALOWS on the Parel Hill. Apply:—
VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
952 Esplanade Cross Road.

TO LET.—SHOW ROOMS: On the Hornby Road in most prominent position now occupied by W. H. THORNS & CO., Apply Sharp, Terms, etc., see
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
269/371, Hornby Road, Bombay.
917

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Bai NANIBAI, widow of SHA CHUNILAL TSHWARDAS, residing at Valabhdas Dayal Building, Sandhurst Road, Chowpatty who had been to Deolali with her sons and other family members on returning here on the 30th of May last has found all the title deeds including the last Conveyance in her favour of her Bungalow at Deolali and the Policy of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, bearing No. 189091, on the life of her son Mr. Hiralal Chunilal, missing. Public is therefore hereby warned that if any person or persons deal with the said title deeds and the Policy he or they will do so at his or their own risk and our client will not be in any way responsible for any such dealing. A reward of rupees 20 Twenty will be given for information leading to the return to our said client of the said deeds and the Policy or for sending over the same to our client or to us as her Attorneys.,
Dated this 10th day of June 1915.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM MADAN.
Attorneys for Bai Nanibai, widow
961 of Sha Chunilal Ishwardas.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the demolishing of two buildings and two sheds at the south west end of Surat Street Masjid.
The Contractor must demolish and remove the building materials and level the ground within 6 weeks from date, tender is accepted. Tenders to be superscribed. "Tenders for demolishing buildings" and addressed to the office of
THE RESIDENT ENGINEER,
Harbour Branch Extension,
Carlton House, Outram Road,
934 Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

LAUGH and the world will laugh with you. Bungling Bunks' Bunco will do it for you.
890

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned has changed his name from ISIDORE JACOB MARIAN COUTO to JAMES MERWIN COUTTS.
ISIDORE JACOB MARIAN COUTO.
Dated 13th May 1915. 954

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 51, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF SHOP FITTINGS AND OFFICE FURNITURE PASSENGER AND GOODS ELECTRIC LIFTS, CROCKERY PORCELAIN, GLASSWARE, PERAMBULATORS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the 2nd floor of Messrs. Treacher's Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort their surplus stock of furniture and shop fittings comprising a number of English-made show cases, tea chests, side tables, chairs, cupboards, blackwood and wood round tables, writing tables, marble top tables, chest of counters, shelves, teapoys, settees, and similar drawers, ice-boxes, wall fittings, Electric other articles of furniture also one Hydraulic Passenger Lift complete by Smith and Stevens and one Electric Goods Lift by A. Smith and Stevens.

Also on account of the concerned a large quantity of cups and saucers plates dinner services tea and coffee sets, perambulators, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE PLAINTIFF AND THE DEFENDANT IN AND TO THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KIRKEE, TALUKA HAVELI, DISTRICT POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 149 of 1914.

J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the property and credits of the late Narsingrao Dharmaji .....Plaintiff.
v/s
Lingoo Rajana of Poona .....Defendant.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator General, Bombay, the plaintiff in the above suit and the Administrator of the estate and effects of Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji (deceased) and in pursuance of the directions, contained in the decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of September, 1914, and in the High Court order dated the 8th day of April, 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 27th June, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said plaintiff and the said defendant in and to the following valuable landed property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land together with the structures thereon, subject to the existing rights, if any, of any owners or tenants of such structures, situate at Kirkee Haveli Taluka, in Poona District, hearing survey No. 87 containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 21 goonthas paying Rs. 6 as assessment and bounded on the east by a Road, on the south by Government land, bearing No. 86, on the west by Sappers and Miners lines No. 85 and on the north by the property of Gansham Maniram.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land together with all the structures thereon, subject to existing rights, if any, of any owners or tenants of such structures, situate at Kirkee, Haveli Taluka in Poona District, bearing survey No. 89, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and paying assessment of Rs. 5-4-0 and bounded on the east by a road, on the west by the river, on the north by the land of Gansham Pardeshi and on the south by the Sappers and Miners lines.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH JUNE, AT 2.30 P.M., (S. T.)

Auction Sale of very High Class and made-to-order furniture by well-known makers such as Wimbridge, Devji Kanji Mackenzie, also of rare Indian worked seasoned blackwood cabinet and chairs to match, group of porcelain figures carved dresdon A.D. 1770, from the collection of Napolean Bnounaparte (a rare article), sweet toned solid iron framed upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Coy., Genoa velvet lined drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, almiras, Sheffield candleabras, 400 days time piece, Singer Sewing Machine, blackwood jardiniers by Dewji, dressing and washing tables, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th June at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.); Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their office at 53, Medows Street Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Purshram), the very valuable, artistic latest designed blackwood and teakwood highly polished household furniture such as dining table for 12 persons dining chairs, mirrored side board, full size chesterfield sofa by Mackenzie, Genoa velvet lined drawing room suites of sofa and chairs, drawing room silver cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double almirahs, clothes and gown presses dressing and washing tables, meatsafes, dinner waggons, whatnots oval shaped blackwood jardiniers by Dewji Kanji, drawing room glass screen, large cheval glass, fancy cabinets sheffield candelabars, 400 days time piece in dome, Singer's Sewing Machines tigar skin, dirty clothes basket English revolving piano stools, musical box platedware, glassware and crockeryware also camera lenses by Ross, etc.

Sweet toned solid iron framed upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co., Rare Indian worked seasoned blackwood silver cabinet and chairs to match. Group of porcelain figures carved Dresdon 1770 A.D. portion of the collection of Napolean the first, from the property of E. W. Embery etc., etc., the West End Watch Co., including that of Mr. Percival L. H. Manning Esq., of Percival Baker late Consulting and Doctor E. Messrs. Phillips and Co., and others.

Catalogue will be published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. (B..T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot Tardeo.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I. scrap, W. I. scrap, brass scrap, copper scrap, cane baskets, books, empty bottles, galvanised buckets, empty casks, bullock carts, iron chair, clock and time-pieces, empty drums, W. I and galvanised pipes and fittings, harness, rubber lined canvas hose, empty jars, lamps of sorts, wooden furniture, miscellaneous iron and steel articles, lawn mower machines, powras, canvas scrap, leather scrap, rubber scrap, rope, W. iron tanks, empty kerosine oil tins, iron ghummallas, zinc scrap, C. I. block, etc. etc.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at Kalbadevi.

Under instructions of the owner, Mr. Moreshwar Harichandra Joshi, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 12th day of June 1915, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following property on the premises:—

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the building and messuages, standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 883½ square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 704, New No. C3208, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. D1688, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, C. Ward Nos. 412 and 413 (i), and Street Nos. 11 and 12, and bounded as follows, on the East, West and North by a common passage, and on the South by the property of Mr. Govindrao H. Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the owner on the premises, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12 inst., at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

The property of the late Lieut.-Col. T. X. Britton consisting of glassware and crockeryware, dinner set, china plates, decaters, jugs, beaded chicks, lamps, sheds, aluminium utensils, carpets, etc.

Drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, wardrobe, cottage piano, organ, typewriters foot sewing machines, wooden, iron and brass bedsteads, Japanese cabinets, tables and writing desks, collar and glove boxes, albums, toilet boxes, China jars, tiffin baskets, etc., etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred square landau, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong country-bred grey horse, 16 hands, 7 years, goes well in harness.
1 landaulette body of a motor-car by "Press."
1 the well-known 7—9 horse power 2 speed free engine, kick starter Indian with side car complete with lamp, horn and many spares, in brand new condition.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 11th June, 1915.

MESSRS. GHANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AGAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th June, Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagee in exercise of the power of sale, reserved to him by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1911 and made between Mangalji Motiram, the mortgagor of the one part and Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagee of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor Mangalji Motiram, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following landed property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses, standing thereon situate, lying and being in Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,797 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 331, 551, New Nos. 4053, 4434, Old Survey No. 524 and New Survey No. 1803 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, and Street Nos. 552, 553, 554, 555, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Domingos De Sa and Clara Maria de Silva, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by a public passage and which said premises are now in the occupation and possession of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars, please apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, at their office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GHANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 13th JUNE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 13th day of June, 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Terrace P. & O. Dock's compound, Mazagon very valuable English Mahogany, teakwood and blackwood made to order household furniture comprising sliding dining teble, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meat safes, rich glass and crockery ware, handsome upholstered drawing room suite, handsome made to order cabinets, Chesterfield easy chairs, marble top tables, teapoys, rich table ornaments, rich engravings, carpets, sweet toned Rose'a Cottage piano, bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, almirah, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, phonographs, table and hanging lamps, Singer's Sewing Machine, Waverley typewriter, perambulators, cooking utensils, garden flower pots etc., etc.

The property of E. H. Burt Esq of P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

NOTICE.

Our usual Weekly Sale of THURSDAY which was POSTPONED yesterday will take place THIS DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at our Auction Rooms in Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.
Bombay, 11th June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
THEATRE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY
At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 10 p.m.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
LITTLE MONA.
TO-MORROW—SATURDAY
GRAND MUSICAL GALA NIGHT.
LONDON COSTUME COMEDY Co.
They include singers, players, humourists, monologuists & sketch artistes.
ALWAYS MERRY AND BRIGHT
Mdlle. LA ROCHE
The soubrette with a soprano voice.
OLIVER FARROW
The Bass with a voice like Big Ben.
BEATRICE MERCER
The Beautiful English Contralto.
LEITH HARVEY
Popular light Irish comedian.
THE COMPANY FEATURES CONCERTED NUMBERS
TOPICAL SKITS
A LA
PELLISSIER
THE LADY
"IT"
and a piano.
"WHO KILLED THE KAISER?"
Ask Cock Robin.
NOTICE
SPECIAL POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2, Re. 1 & annas 8
A few front seats at Rs. 3.
Boxes Rs. 10 & Rs. 15
TO-MORROW NIGHT
1st performance 6-30, GAIETY THEATRE.
2nd „ „ 10 p.m. EDWARD THEATRE.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD
The finest picture palace in Bombay.
BUNGLING BUNKS' BUNCO
AND
THE MYSTERY OF THE UNDERGROUND ROOM
Two of the best pictures ever seen by you.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

6 p.m. EXCELSIOR. 9-30 p.m.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!!

DOLLY OF THE DAILIES.

Shows the wonderful adventures of a newspaper girl. An absolute Cinema Feast.

NEXT SATURDAY JUNE 12th

THE BANDMANN VARIETY

AND

COMEDY SKETCH Co.

MISS MAY YATES (from the Palace Theatre, London.)
MISS DOROTHEA TEMPLE (from the Shaftsbury Theatre.)
THE 3 ROSSLYN SISTERS (from the Hippodrome, London.)
MISS NELLY LOMAS (The daintiest of dancers.)

MR. TOM PAYNE (From George Edwardes Companies.)
Mr. A. G. SPRY The Cosmopolitan Comedian.
Mr. GORDON STAMFORD The Musical Director.
Mr. FRED. COYNE (From the Bandmann Opera Co.)

The first programme will include the great Music Hall Sketches.

The first programme will include the great Music Hall Sketches.

"A SAVAGE ENCOUNTER" as played by Miss Yates in The Palace Theatre, London.

"A RESTAURANT EPISODE." Alfred Lester's phenomenal success. Played by Tom Payne & Miss Temple.

POPULAR PRICES. Plan at ROSE & Co.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 10.

Rainfall has continued in Burma, North-east India and increased in the south of the Peninsula, while a few thunder-showers have occurred along the Western Himalayas.

The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Moulmein, Toungoo and Lashio one inch, Minbu two, Silchar one and a half, Narayanganj two, Berhampore and Balasore one and a half, Ranchi and Mussoorie one, Mysore one and a half and Chitaldrug, Bangalore, Calicut and Ootacamund three-quarters.

There has been a further development of the monsoon conditions over the South Arabian Sea.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in South Peninsula, East United Provinces and central parts of the country, but no important change elsewhere.

CONDITIONS AT POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 10.

There are still no indications here of an abatement in the temperature which remains high and oppressive and stifles all hope of the usual advent of the monsoon. The result is that the influx from Mahableshwar has been delayed.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 10th of June, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total since Nov. 1st to date	Variation since Nov. 1st to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	111.9	84.0	52	..	0	—0
Do. (9th)	103.2	83.5	82	..	0	—0.05
Jask	104.0	84.4	76	..	0	—0.03
Do. (9th)	106.5	93.1	15	..	0	—0.15
Muskat	111.9	93.9	61	..	0	—0.15
Do. (9th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.6	89.4	50	..	0	—0.04
Rawalpindi	115.8	77.5	24	..	0.17	—0.12
Lahore	117.4	89.0	35	..	0.01	—0.13
Hissar	115.4	86.5	49	..	0.39	—0.07
Ambala	112.7	81.1	47	..	0	—0.01
Delhi	112.2	78.3	52	..	0.65	0.37
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	114.4	86.5	49	..	0.24	0.08
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	117.4	88.6	44	..	0.12	0
Cawnpore	108.8	78.1	55	..	0	—0.35
Allahabad	109.2	79.0	59	..	0.06	—0.03
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	118.1	84.8	67	..	0	—0.02
Karachi	89.2	83.0	81	..	0	—0.09
Ajmer	108.3	86.4	53	..	0	—0.09
Jaipore	113.5	84.1	37	..	0	—0.09
Kotah	115.6	92.0	33	..	0	—0.49
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.8	80.2	76	..	0	—0.19
Dwarka	88.1	82.1	79	..	0	—0.32
Veraval	86.1	81.4	79	..	0	0
Rajkot	105.1	77.0	67	..	0	—0.12
Bhavnagar Para	108.0	79.0	78	..	0	—0.32
Surat	95.1	80.3	68	..	0	—0.39
Ahmedabad	111.2	78.9	64	..	0	—0.09
Deesa	107.3	78.4	64	..	0	0
Neemuch	106.9	82.0	51	..	0	—0.16
Indore	106.6	80.2	49	..	0	—1.02
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	111.9	90.9	26	..	0.03	—0.15
Saugor	112.0	87.0	29	..	0	—0.05
Hoshangabad	111.7	84.6	32	..	0.04	—0.77
Khandwa	109.1	84.7	50	..	0	—0.91
Akola	110 5	84.5	36	..	0	—1.09
Amraoti	111.8	86.1	27	..	0	—1.47
Nagpur	113.1	83.1	32	..	0.51	—1.24
Chanda	115.5	80.0	24	..	0	—1.27
Raipur	113.2	91.8	27	..	0.01	—0.98
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.4	82.4	68	..	0	—3.42
Ratnagiri	90.5	81.9	65	..	0	—8.01
Mormugao	91.2	82.5	72	..	0.05	—7.57
Karwar	..	..	..	..	0.02	—11.91
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	111.4	76.1	37	..	0	—1.43
Ahmednagar	105.0	69.7	34	..	0.31	—1.39
Poona	100.8	78.7	70	..	0	—1.48
Sholapur	107.8	78.3	52	..	0.07	—1.91
Bijapur	103.9	75.3	57	..	0.25	—1.29
Belgaum	94.8	70.8	83	..	0.11	—2.49
Ahmedabad	107.2	75.0	63	..	..	—1.34
Nizamabad (Indur)	112.5	87.7	79	..	0	—0.58
Hyderabad	108.4	86.6	26	..	0.02	—1.38
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.6	79.2	72	..	0.67	—10.20
Calicut	91.0	79.6	87	0.33	1.28	—9.69
Cochin	90.6	78.6	75	..	4.25	—4.82
Colombo	88.8	79.4	88	0.12	0.68	—2.91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100.8	85.2	67	..	0	—1 44
Bellary	103.8	77.5	46	..	4.05	3.17
Cuddapah	109.4	82.2	53	0.06	0.07	—0.06
Madras	102.9	83.9	57	..	0	—0.64
Bangalore	92.3	68.0	76	0.85	8.08	1.56
Coimbatore	96.5	72.7	86	0.13	0.74	0.24
Trichinopoly	105.1	77.3	75	0.15	0.37	—0.26
Negapatam	98.6	79.2	78	0.40	0.40	0.05

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north and damper at Multan. Temperature continues in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western and north-western districts; night temperature is in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in moderate to considerable defect. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the south of the Peninsula; it has been fairly general in south-east Madras and Mysore and local in north Malabar. The change in the conditions in the south-east Arabian Sea is more marked and an advance of the monsoon is apparently taking place there.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and a few showers in south-east Madras and Mysore. A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Central and the United Provinces, east Rajputana and the east Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th June 1915, was 29.910 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.704	inches.
Temperature of Air	87.7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8	"
Dew Point	75.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.698	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.4	"
Minimum do. do.	82.3	"
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight		W
Movement of Wind	122	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	0.00	"
Do. do. year	1.41	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th	0.09	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
TH.	10	m 10 28	26 8	10	m 2 20	17 0
		9 41a	24 11		4 8a	20 9
FR.	11	m 11 4	27 2	11	m 3 57	16 8
		10 21a	25 1		4 49a	20 6
SAT	12	m 11 39	27 7	12	m 4 33	16 5
		11 0a	25 3		5 28a	20 2
SUN.	13	m 0 13	27 11	13	m 5 8	16 2
		11 39a	25 4		6 6a	19 11
MO.	14	0 46a	28 2	14	m 5 42	16 1
					6 42a	19 8
TU.	15	m 0 18	25 5	15	m 6 15	16 2
		1 18a	28 2		7 19a	19 8
W.	16	m 0 57	25 4	16	m 6 48	16 5
		1 50a	28 0		7 55a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 10 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m
" 11 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h 16m
" 12 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h 16m
" 13 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m
" 14 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m
" 15 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m
" 16 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 13th. 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p. m.

AN EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD.

SIR J. JELLICOE ON THE SEAMAN'S HEROISM.

A telegram from Queen Alexandra and two telegrams from Sir John Jellicoe were read at the 97th annual meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, held on May 10 at the Mansion House. Much of the work of the society during the past year has been concerned with the care of sailors from torpedoed ships, and a number of mine-sweepers were present at the meeting.

The Lord Mayor, who presided and was supported by Lady Jellicoe, the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Lord Radstock (president of the society), and others, read the following telegram from Queen Alexandra:—"I hear, with interest of the meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, at which you are presiding this afternoon, and which I trust will be in all respects successful. Let me assure you of my most sincere sympathy in the magnificent work which the society is carrying out, especially during the present war." He also read a telegram from Sir John Jellicoe, as follows:—"I am indeed glad that my wife is helping you this afternoon in a work which benefits our seamen whose daily acts of heroism and self-sacrifice are an example to the whole world."

The Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the loss of the Titanic and mentioned that the Germans were represented in common with other nations on the Commission that was appointed to consider what means should be taken for the better preservation of life at sea. What a travesty had they not seen of the sincerity of the Germans in the terrible disaster which had befallen us!

Admiral Sir George King-Hall, late Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Squadron, who seconded the motion, said that as a naval officer he once had great respect for German naval officers, but now he was ashamed and deeply deplored the fact that they belonged to that chivalrous service—the service of the sea.

The report having been adopted,

Lady Jellicoe, in presenting gifts received on behalf of the society to Sir Frederick Green (the treasurer), said they would be pleased to know that £2,742 15s. had been received. "This money has come from all parts of the Empire," Lady Jellicoe added. "I believe New Zealand has sent the most, and Canada the next."

A further telegram addressed to Lady Jellicoe by her husband was then read. Sir John said:—"Please add cheque for 10 guineas from me to the gifts you receive at Mansion House on Monday for the Sailors' Society. I am telegraphing message to Lord Mayor, but send direct to you with my love. Best wishes for a most successful meeting, which I hope will result in a fine response to the appeal for funds to carry out a work which greatly benefits those to whom the country owes a deep debt of gratitude."

The Lord Mayor, in responding to a vote of thanks, mentioned that he proposed to send telegrams to Queen Alexandra and Sir John Jellicoe.

"CHAMPIONS OF HATE AND VENGEANCE."

GERMAN'S DENUNCIATION OF FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.

In spite of the censorship and police efforts to seize copies of it, the book written by a German and recently published in Switzerland, under the title "J'accuse," is said to be circulating widely in Germany, says the Berne correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader."

The anonymous author has just contributed a preface to a new edition of his book, in which he indignantly denies the charge made by some hostile German critics that he has been "bought" by the enemies of Germany. "I am not an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a Russian," he says, "but a German, who has not been bought and is not indeed for sale. Born on German soil, brought up in German culture, German by origin, in language, in temperament, I know what are the virtues of the German nation, what are its faults and failings.

"The rulers of our nation have scandalously abused its confidence and have put the bandages of ignorance over eyes which formerly saw so clearly. They have transformed its peaceful bourgeois into champions of hate and of vengeance, its representatives of civilisation and of intelligence into the frenzied worshippers of success, its men of a wide culture into ploughers of a narrow furrow, its lights of art and science into the pillars of barracks." He adds that his sole motive in writing the book was "to break the spell of tyranny, to free his fellow countrymen, and to defeat their deceivers."

CANCER AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Cancer now rivals tuberculosis as a cause of death in persons more than 40 years old, and in 1913 the registered areas of the United States—with only 60 per cent. of the total population—showed 75,000 deaths from cancer. Dr. J. G. Bloodgood, in a bulletin of the American Medican Association, states the belief of expert specialists that proper education of the public may reduce the annual mortality at least one-half—perhaps two-thirds. Cancer usually begins with little lumps, sores, wounds, or irritated places, and when these do not heal promptly, even though there is no pain medical advice should be sought. With this timely heeding of the warning, the chances of cure are usually 100 per cent. In the five years of 1908-13, as compared with the previous 18 years early cases of cancerous inflammation greatly increased in number, as reported, but the per cent. of cures of cancer of the lip increased from about 60 to 80, that of the tongue from 21 to 50 and that of the breast from 35 to 42. As very little improvement can be attributed to better surgical measures, the effect of the early calling of the surgeon is already beginning to appear.

CABINET AND INTERNMENT.

STRONG NEW POLICY.

The Government plan for dealing with the problem of the enemy alien was revealed to the House of Commons on May 13 by the Prime Minister. Mr. Asquith moved no resolution, and made a purely formal statement, which was little more than a bald declaration of the Government's policy. That may be summarised as follows:

ENEMY ALIENS.

All adult males of military age, 17 to 55, to be interned.

All males above military age to be repatriated.

Women and children, "in suitable cases," to be repatriated. Others to remain.

These regulations are to be put into force immediately, as soon as the requisite provision for the accommodation of so many thousands can be made.

"An advisory Body of a judicial character" will be sent up to hear the appeals of all aliens who claim exceptional treatment.

Some 40,000 aliens in all are affected by these new regulations—24,000 men and 16,000 women.

NATURALISED ALIENS.

There are about 8,000 naturalised aliens of German or Austrian birth resident in England.

The *prima facie* assumption in their case is that as they have become British subjects they are loyal to their oath.

But any naturalised alien whose loyalty is suspected will be required to satisfy the Advisory Body, and, failing to do so, will be interned, as though he were not naturalised.

Such is the scheme, and its reception was most favourable. Mr. Bonar Law hoped it was adequate, and thought it was. Speaking with his customary candour, he told the Government that in his opinion they had hitherto been remiss in taking effective action, but now this step had been forced upon them, and for himself he could think of no better plan. Sir Henry Dalziel, who has been the Government's most outspoken and effective critic, declared that he was quite satisfied, and similar approbation came from Mr. Wason, Lord Robert Cecil, and many others.

"DECENT HONEST PEOPLE."

The temper of the House was far from vindictive. Doubtless some members would have preferred sharper measures against the naturalised alien, but they were clearly in a small minority. Mr. Asquith, when he replied on the discussion, spoke very strongly on this point. "I refuse to do anything of the kind," he said with much warmth, in referring to those who hold that all naturalised aliens should be regarded as "*prima facie* spies." His reason was that most of them were "decent, honest, respectable people," and he would not countenance in the slightest degree a vendetta-like policy, which would be at once both "morally disgraceful" and most impolitic in the best interests of the State.

VICAR WINS.

LADY WHO "HAD NO LEGAL RIGHT IN THE CHAPEL."

Lords Justices Swinfen Eady, Phillimore, and Bankes, in the Court of Appeal on May 12, dismissed the appeal of Miss Alice Hancock from a verdict of a special jury sitting with Mr. Justice Coleridge in the King's Bench Division.

Miss Hancock sued the Rev. J. C. Stephens, Vicar of Christ Church, Harrow-road, and Dr. E. Parker Young, Mr. F. G. Ford, and Mr. W. Hampton, who are also connected with that church, for damages for alleged assault, and also damages against Mr. Stephens for alleged libel. She also asked for an injunction restraining the defendants from preventing her entering the church for divine service.

In the Court below Mr. Justice Coleridge held that the words complained of in the alleged libel were not capable of a defamatory meaning. Upon the rest of Miss Hancock's claim the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Without calling on counsel for the respondents, their lordships dismissed the appeal with costs. Lord Justice Swinfen Eady said Miss Hancock had no legal right to go into the chapel, she having been warned that she had no right to go there. Christ Church was not a church in the ordinary sense, but was the private property of the trustees of the hospital, and the law was that nobody would intrude themselves into the private chapel of anybody against the will of the owners of the chapel. With regard to the other heads of the claim, his lordship was of opinion that Miss Hancock had made out no case for relief. The other Lords Justices concurred.

"IRON TIME" FOR AUSTRALIANS.

"Sir Ian Hamilton is full of praise for the Australians, whom he considers a magnificent lot of men, and as keen as mustard for the job," says a writer in "The Times" with the troops of the Dardanelles force. "In fact, the General, who himself looks very fit, is delighted with the spirit and efficiency of the troops under his command.

"The Australians, of course, have their grumbles, like all other soldiers. They are very weary of being cooped up on board the transports, where many of them have been, off and on, with brief intervals ashore, for six weeks past. They are anxious to get ashore and stretch their limbs in a real fight, when their temporary discomforts will be forgotten.

"In a letter one of them wrote home the other day the following was found by the Censor: 'We are having an iron time; we live in an iron ship, sleep on an iron floor, have nothing to eat but iron rations; and now, to crown all, I hear we are commanded by a fellow called "Iron Hamilton."'

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened. 24

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 10.

Aviemoor	Williams	Rangoon
Singu	Reid	"

DEPARTURES.

June 10.

Merchant Prince	Ord	London
Clan Macalister	Taylor	London
n. hosrou	Hannah	Aden

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading.
Steamer Dilwara for East Africa
" Kashgar for China.

The S. S. Vita received Port clearance for the Persian Gulf yesterday.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tosan Maru left Singapore for Kobe (Homeward bound) on the 8th instant.

S. S. City of Poona:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Poona homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 8th instant.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with rice and general goods on board.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of bulk oil on board.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vita, 1,954 tons, Captain R. Cammack, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf Ports and Basra, with a general cargo on board.

The City Line steamer the City of London, which arrived here on Thursday from Liverpool, met with slight monsoon off Socotra and fine weather during the other part of the voyage.

Thursday, June 9th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Tycho	Williams	Finlay Muir & Co
C. & R. Hindoo	Pearson	J. Finlay & Co
K. Inaho Maru		N. Y. Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Matsanadi	K. N. & Co
Saraswati	K. N. & Co
Satrunji	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bassano	Boxhall	J. Finlay & Co
6 Jensen Maru	Terada	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Pandua	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
8 Clan Ross	Clark	J. Finlay & Co
9 Sardar	Ookerjee	B. & P. S. N. Co
10 City of Lahore	McFee	K. Nixon & Co
14 Linga	Cathcart	M. M. & Co
15 Vita	Cammack	M. M. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nubia	Lyndon	P. & O. Co
3 City of London	Elliott	K. N. & Co
5 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
6 City of Sparta	McKellar	K. N. & Co
19 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

M. W. D. P.

Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	
Aynsome	Wilson	W. & A. G. & Co
Bahadur	Dooly	T. M. & Co
Calliope	Topp	Texas Co
Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Kashgar	Rivers	P. & O. Co
Masur	Svenson	F. F. Campbell & Co
Saint Patrick	May	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Ookerjee	B. & P. S. N. Co
Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace & Co

EXPORTS.

June 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta (s) 27 bales wool raw, V. Oomersee; 21 bales wool raw, R. Ragunathdas; 30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 15 bales wool raw, B. Hasmali; 52 bales wool raw, D. Valabdas.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Sparta (s) 45 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Bassano (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano (s) 500 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Fycho (s) 3,000 cwts. rape seed, Sanday and Co.; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Sanday and Co.; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Dewchand and Co.; 4,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Inaho Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Inaho Maru (s) 450 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Inaho Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Kashgar (s) 400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Inaho Maru (s) 401 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 128 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s) 600 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

Nubia (s) 125 cwts. sharkfins, E. Moledina; 400 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 600 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Jinsin Maru (s) 26 cwts. gum olibanum, H. Abdeally.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Avirmoor from Rangoon, Agents, M. M. and Co.—75,273 bags rice, 432 bags joowari, 1 bag white beans.

S. S. Bassano from Hull, Agents, James Finlay and Co.—600 barrels alum, 2 cases ashpan, 150 drums disinfecting fluid, 201 casks 70 bags farina, 50 cases sardines 2 cases leather belting, 641 drums boiled oil, 555 drums linseed oil, 10 drums colza oil, 155 drums turpentine, 32 cases metal polish, 27 cases 50 drums varnish, 426 kegs 208 cases paint, 69 cases 65 kegs colour, 44 cases biscuits, 230 bags slag wool.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, during the week ended on 8th instant there was rain in Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is progressing. The supply of fodder was adequate except in one taluka and two mahals of Karachi, four talukas of Thar and Parkar, two of Nawabshah and one of Hyderabad. Agricultural stock was in good condition but there was deficiency of stock in two talukas of Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food grains were generally steady.

The hill section, A. B. Railway, is reported to be blocked in a dozen places and passengers are directed to travel by the E. B. S. R.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headeche Cure, headache gone in a few minutes. C-5

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SURAT.—Chhaganlal Motiram.
SURAT.—Dinshaw & Co. Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

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Is composed of excellent medical drugs, is delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra- D-25

PROSPEROUS JAPAN.

REMARKABLE INCREASE OF TRADE.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CONSUL.

The recent activity of Japanese steamers in Bombay harbour and the display of various Japanese goods in our markets have been very marked. Our representative called on Mr. Yasukchi Yataba the Japanese Consul, a comparatively young man for this responsible post, but one full of zeal for the advancement of the interests of his country in India with a view to ascertain the extent of the progress of Japanese trade in India.

Mr. Yasukchi, said, that prior to the outbreak of war the Japanese liners which called at Bombay used to come in ballast, but now they not only brought full cargoes, but had very often to leave behind large consignments meant for this Presidency.

Before the outbreak of war, the foreign trade of Japan had considerably increased in imports on account of the importation of already projected enterprises and the diminishing output of agricultured produce in certain provinces. The export trade had also considerably increased in consequence of the economic progress of China after the revolution and the increase demands for raw silk in Europe and America. The total volume of foreign trade in 1913/14 was £139,403,872, an increase of £22,021,919, such prosperity was unprecedented in the history of Japan's foreign trade.

So far as the Indian trade with this Presidency was concerned Japan sent silk, hosiery, matches, copper, glassware and camphor. Since the out-break of war the imports into Bombay in matches, hosiery, glassware had increased, and Japan had found markets for new goods. In silk and hosiery the imports were 70 per cent., of the total imported into India. In return Japan took raw cotton, and gunny bags from India.

PURCHASE OF RAW COTTON.

On the subject of cotton Mr. Yasukchi, stated that Japan took nearly 50 per cent. of the total Indian export of raw cotton. During the year ending March, 1915, the exportation of raw cotton to Japan was nineteen and a half crores out of a total export of forty-one crores of rupees. From March, 1914 to the year ending March 1915 Japan took fourteen crores worth of cotton out of a total export of thirty three crores. The decrease, was generally due to the effects of war after August, 1914. The shipments however since April, 1915, had been very vigorous, and the merchants were loudly complaining of the scarcity of vessels. The great demand for cotton was mostly due to the amicable settlement of the negotiations with China, and she being a neighbour naturally was a good customer. Japan had 169 spinning mills, 3,804 weaving mills, and the production of yarn according to the latest return available was 560 million pounds of yarn and the value of woven goods was 152 million yens. He hoped that during the coming cotton season, Japan would again be a large customer.

JAPANESE MATCHES.

Referring to imports to India, the Consul said that for several years past the Japanese matches had an excellent market in India, and since the outbreak of war there has been a large expansion of imports of this article. For the year ending March 1914, the total importation of matches from Japan and Europe was 14 million gross. Japan's share was more than 7 millions of this total. During the year ending March 1915, out of a total importation of fifteen and a half million gross, Japan's share was ten and a half millions. The increase was mostly in the months of October and November 1914, but unfortunately for Japan there was a check in the manufacture of matches owing to scarcity of Potasium Chloride which was imported from Germany. The manufacturers then determined to work only half time, not owing to want of chemicals, but because they were afraid of running short of chemicals. Japanese manufacturers however soon found that they could get the chemicals by paying a little more for their supplies, and since then the import trade in matches to India had been satisfactory.

GLASSWARE.

The import trade in glassware, the Consul said had progressed very satisfactorily since the outbreak of war as there had been a total stoppage of imports from Germany and Austria. There had been a considerable demand from the Indian markets for chimneys, globes, glass parts of lamps, table ware, bangles and beads.

Mr. Yasukchi, expressed an opinion that the mnufacture of glassware offered a vast field for the Indian capitalist. The labour was cheap in India, and in the near future India should be able to have her own factories and manufacture her own glassware. The factories in Japan were all worked by Japanese workmen. if the management was right, there was no reason why it should not be a success in India.

JAPANESE BEER.

Beer, said the Consul, was imported in very inappreciable quantities before the war, but now the demand for Japanese beer was increasing daily. The Japanese drink was "Saka," but they had several well managed beer breweries, and had been importing beer into China for several years past. The beer was manufactured from malt, and although Mr. Yasukchi, is a strict teetotaller, he thought that the Japanese beer was quite as good as those imported into India from European Countries. Japan did not manufacture whisky, or other alcholic drinks.

TOYS.

On the question of "toys," the Consul said, that Japanese dolls, were well known all over the world, and at present the manufacture of toys of European sample was limited. India had recently placed big orders, and several toys of the cheap kind had already been imported and were on sale in the Bombay Market. They had skilled workmen and factories fitted up to meet the Indian demands, and he hoped that trade in this line would soon develop, and by next Christmas, he hoped that Japanese toys would be found in every household.

Continuing the Consul said, that Japan had recently received large orders from India for, hats, especially for a pattern of felt-caps used by Indians The hat trade in Japan had received a tremendous impetus since the great Chinese revolution of 1911 when the Chinese cut off their pig-tails and took to wearing hats of European pattern. They had several large hat factories in Osaka and Kobe.

FUTURE HOPEFUL.

Mr. Shoji, the Commissioner from Japan, who recently visited Bombay and other Indian cities, enquiring into the possibilities of further expansion of the Japanese trade with India, had expressed an opinion that the future outlook was very hopeful. His report on the subject would be issued shortly.

Mr. Yasukchi, before the interview terminated said:—"The trade between Japan and India in various branches is daily on the increase, and there has been a vigorous increase since the outbreak of war, and this condition of things I hope will continue. Since last autumn many of the leading firms in Japan have been sending their representatives to India, to investigate the Indian demands and canvas orders Just now you are having a very hot season in Bombay, but during next cold season, I have no doubt more commerical travellers from Japan will visit India and India and Japan will be drawn into closer friendly relations."

SUIT BY NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

CLAIM FOR RECOVERY OF RS. 25,454 FROM MESSRS. GHUZNAVI & CO.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr Justice Chaudhri heard a suit brought by the National Bank of India, Ltd., against the Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi to recover Rs. 25,454. The case for the plaintiffs was that by an agreement made on 10th June, 1913, it was agreed between the plaintiff Bank and the defendant that in consideration of the former agreeing to extend the time for the payment of moneys overdrawn by Messrs. A. K. Ghuznavi and Co., upon their current account with the plaintiff Bank, the defendant would pay to the Bank on 30th September, 1913, up to rupees three lakhs, all money then due, including all interest, etc., which the Bank might charge against the firm. It was further provided that no guarantee from any other person or any other security should lessen the defendant's liability.

For some time prior to 10th June, 1913, it had been agreed between the Bank and Messrs. A. K. Ghuznavi and Co., that the Bank should allow the firm to overdraw their account on the usual banking terms, the interest on moneys so overdrawn being one per cent. over the Bank rate with a minimum of five per cent. On 30th September, 1913, the plaintiffs informed the defendant that Rs. 86,343 was due. They called upon the defendant to pay. The defendant failed to do so. Since 30th September, 1913, the firm had made sundry payments. On 11th September, 1914, Rs. 25,454 was due.

The defendant in his written statement stated that he did not know how the amount claimed had been arrived at and in consequence did not admit the same. He was informed that since 30th September, 1913, Messrs. A. K. Ghuznavi and Co. paid in large sums of money to the plaintiff Bank and the latter allowed the firm to draw out from the Bank also large sums of money, that is to say, considerably in excess of the claim, without the knowledge or consent of the defendant. Under the circumstances the defendant's guarantee had been discharged. In the event of the Court holding that the guarantee was not discharged, then the defendant prayed that the account should be taken in order to ascertain what was due.

Judgment was reserved.

NO PRIZE CLAIM COMMITTEE FOR INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 10.

The Government of India have stated in reply to an inquiry on the subject, that they do not propose to appoint a Prize Claim Committee in India similar to that appointed in London, to consider claims for the release as an act of grace on the part of the Crown of condemned cargo on hostile steamers seized at Indian ports. All claims should therefore be referred to the Secretary, Prize Claims Committee Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000.000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 10th June, 1915, at 15 29-32d. and 15 27-32d. the rupee, respectively.

The total amount of tenders received and accepted were:—Telegraphic transfers (deferred) Calcutta £156.000 and Bombay £50,000. There were no tenders from Madras.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, June 9th.

		Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
,, Sales of East Indian	..	..
,, Imports	..	5,000
Mid. Americans	..	5.42d.
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	..	7.65d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..July	9.40
	Oct.	9.77
New York Official noon call	..July	9. 1
	Oct.	9.78
New Orleans 10 a. m. ..	..July	9.12
	Oct.	9.51

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 10.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	49,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
June	5.20
June-July	5.20
July-Aug.	5.23
Aug.-Sept.	5.31
Sept.-Oct.	5.38
Oct.-Nov.	5.44
Jan.-Feb.	5.58
Mar.-Apl.	5.65
May-June	5.71

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 9th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.31	5.24
June-July	5.30	5.24
July-Aug.	5.34	5.27
Aug.-Sept.	5.42	5.35
Sept.-Oct.	5.49	5.42
Oct.-Nov.	5.55	5.48
Jan.-Feb.	5.69	5.62
March-Apl.	5.76	5.69
May-June	5.82	5.75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 9th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.95
F. G. ,, ...	4.10
Fine ,, ...	4.25
Good Oomra M.G.	4.45
F. G. ,, ...	4.60
Fine ,, ...	4.75
Good M. G. Oomra	4.45
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.75
Good Broach	4.90
F.G. ,, ...	5.05
Fine ,, ...	5.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 9th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	5,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	15,000
Futures at New York July	9.34
Previous closing price	9.51
Futures at New York Oct.	9.71
Previous closing price	9.87
Spot Cotton at New York	9.65
Previous price	9.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.12
Previous price	9.25
Futures at New Orleans July	9.07
Previous price	9.27
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.45
Previous price	9 64
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.78.50
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	23½
Closing Tone of silver:—Bazars bought.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3½
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4⅝
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1⅞
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£74,000
Exchange on London at Paris ..	Fcs.26.02

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, June 9th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs 10,00,000

Rs. 15,000 were allotted to Calcutta	15,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-3 15/16 (Min. Rate) Received Calcutta full above that rate in full.	
Telegraphic Transfers—	
Rs. 2,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta	Rs. 450,000
Rs. 2,50,000 ,, ,, to Bombay	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-3 31/32	
,, Bombay (Min. Rate) Received Calcutta full above that rate in full.	
,, ,, Bombay	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 3,05,000.	
Amount to be allotted next week	Rs. 10,00,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT.

London, June 9th.

Wheat, Bombay Club, No. 1 pc. 492 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	57/6
TONE:—	
White Club, No. 2 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July Sellers	57/3
TONE:—	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July Sellers	57
TONE:—	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. June-July Sellers	56/6
TONE:—	
Wheat Bombay White June-July Sellers	58/6
Wheat Club No. 2 June-July Sellers.	56/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.	
Karachi Barley	34/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship—Nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship.	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship.	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. May-June.—Nominal	57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July—Sellers	52

COTTONSEED

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. (yesterdays82½)	£83
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal ..	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best Selected Copper	93
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£20
Hard Spelter—Nominal.	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.	30

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 9th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June,	19/3
July,	19
September-October,	18/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	19/4½
July,	19/4½
September-October,	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	19/10½
July,	21/7½
September-October,	21/4½
Linseed Calcutta June-July	55/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 8th

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	19/3
July	19
September October	18/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	19/4½
July	19/4½
September-October	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta June	21/9
July	21 6
September-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	21/10½
July	21/7½
September-October	21/4½
Linseed Calcutta June-July	55

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, June 9th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	3
,, ,, Mutton ,, ...	36/6

RUBBER

Para Rubber June-July	2/7
Ceylon Rubber.	2/4½

SKINS.

London, June 9th.

The goat skin sales closed to-day. In all 525,000 skins were disposed of. Madras prime two pence higher; medium a penny dearer and ordinar, a penny lower. Bombay goat skins were a penny down.

Sheep skins closed steady. Madras prime a penny lower.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 10.

The market this morning was quiet, with hen Broach quoted at Rs. 245. Advices from Home are easier and on receipt of New York's closing advices (16 points down), the market at 1 p.m. opened easier and prices subsequently gave way about Rs. 2. Very little business has so far been reported.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, July, 219.
Fine M. G. Bengal, July, 165.
Fine Khamgaum/Akola, July, 189.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January, 183.
Fine Khamgaum/Akola, January, 214.
Good Broach, April, 243.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	216/7	..	244/5	Apr. 25/16
M. G. ,, ..	..	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Bengals (By terms) ..	189	184	..	Jan 25/16
H. G. Rajputana (By terms) ..	162	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab (By terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khan.	215	..	..	Jan 1916
M. G. Nimar ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhag-i-te ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khamtwa easewad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nanpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dharmangaum, Pulgaon	..	..	..	..
M. G. Domravatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khan., Daily Staple	190	..	..	June 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	215	July 1915
F. G. Westerns ..	..	..	193	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	200	Do
M. G. Mirajs ..	..	..	217/8	Do
M. G. Oomras ..	..	..	217/8	Do
M. G. Broach ..	219	..	..	Do
M. G. Bengals ..	165	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khan	190/1	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 9th June, 1915:—

Cotton	9,418 Bales.
Wheat	14,100 cwts.
Linseed	11,235 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,455 ,,
Poppyseed	59 ,,
Groundnuts	325 ,,
Castorseed	3,235 ,,
Rice	2,574 ,,
Myrabollams	735 ,,
Cottonseed	4,901 ,,
Mowraseed	582 ,,
Gram	3,117 ,,
Joowar	727 ,,
Barley	145 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent ..... Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-11, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-6-6, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Bold ..... Rs. 31, B. T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 32, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-15-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ..... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 7-8d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7-8d. July.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1/8d. July.
Do. 4 Months' Ready ..... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 176 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 133
Do. Shanghai 169½
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 150½ to 150¾.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian do	24-4-0
Bombay do	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-1-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-11-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 10.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood unchanged and dull to-day. As long as there is no advent of showers in Bombay the quotations are not likely to fluctuate over a wide range. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept firm.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids closed at Rs. 541½. Fazulbhai at Rs. 405. Standards at Rs. 965. Madhavji at Rs. 1,140. Swadeshi at Rs. 1,465 and Centrals at Rs. 1,857½.

Indore Malwas were placed at Rs. 180. Indian Dyeing and Bleaching shares kept steady at Rs. 121½.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 267½.

Centuries were placed at Rs. 210.

Alcock and Ashdown shares improved to Rs. 228 and McKenzie Saw Mill shares at Rs. 178.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 925.

Sialkot Narowal Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 54. Upper Sind Light Railway shares at Rs. 119 and Sara Sirajgunj at Rs. 73½ X. D.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 218¾.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,055.

Telephones stood quiet at Rs. 121.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 103 and Deferred at Rs. 193.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 93 7/8.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

There was no special feature of interest in to-day's market; a wide area was operated in tea shares which ruled fully steady. In the jute mill share section Deltas were again in strong request advancing to 217, while Belvedere, Kamarhatty and Port William maintained their position. Coal shares were easier with the exception of New Manbhoom which advanced to 22.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 21-6, 21-8; Lakurka 21-8; New Manbhoom 22; Raneegunge 24, 24-2; South Govindpur 8-4, 7-4, 7-8; Sudamdih (pref.) 12-8; Teetulmuri 11-12, 12.

Jute Alliance (ord.) 176, 177; Barnagore 84; Belwenere (ord.) 145, 146, 147, 147-8; Clive (ord.) 69, 70; Delta (ord.) 208 to 217; Empire (ord.) 14; Fort Gloster (ord.) 251-8, 253; Fort William (ord.) 72-8, 73, 74; Hooghly (ord.) 17, 17-4; Howrah (ord.) 145, 146; Kamarhatty (ord.) 171 to 174; Kanknarrah (ord.) 298, 299; Kelvin (ord.) 165, 166; Lawrence (ord.) 149; Naihati (ord.) 160, 162, 164; Soorah (ord.) 107-8; Union (ord.) 212 to 217.

Tea.—Bisnauth 34-8, Chandypore 136, 137; Chamong 67; Dejoo Vally 10, 10-4; Eastern Cachar 144, 145; Grob 54; Kalachera 125, 126, 128, 129; Kornafuli 125; Sohagar 45, 45-4, 45-8, 46-4; Loobah 53, 54; Tukvar 275.

Miscellaneous.—Bowreah Cotton (ord.) 145; Chowringhee Properties Debs. 103; Darjeeling and Himalayan Railways (pref.) 5.

Government Paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 93-11 to 93-12 and small lots were done at 93-13 to 93-14.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. Muhammad Sikandharkhan, Deputy Superintendent of Police is extended by six months.

Vice Mr. Raghunath Bhickaji Gogte promoted to the First Class, Third Grade, Mr. M. H. Vakil to be Second Class, First Grade Subordinate Judge, and to take rank above Mr. D. D. Cooper.

Mr. G. G. Nargund to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, First Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. S. A. Gupte to be Second Class, Second Grade Subordinate Judge, and to take rank above Mr. J. A. Samant.

Mr. A. R. Gupte to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. V. B. Halbhavi to be Second Class, Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. I. D. Munim to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. D. T. Chaubal to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. R. V. Bodas to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointments of Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad and of the Additional First Class, Third Grade, and the Extra Joint Second Class, Subordinate Judges at Ahmedabad for a further period of six months from the dates on which they expire.

Mr. R. H. Haslam is confirmed as a Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, with effect from 13th April 1915.

Mr. V. A. Bapat, Acting Mamlatdar of Hungund Taluka (Bijapur), is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointments of Additional Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judges at Poona and Havel for a further period of one year from the dates on which they expire.

Mr. R. S. Hiremath, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of East Khandesh, is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., District Judge of Hyderabad, is granted with effect from the 15th June 1915 privilege leave in combination with furlough up to six months.

Mr. H. H. Hood, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, to be officiating Chief Collector of Customs in Sind with effect from 16th April 1915.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Gujarati.

License to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, is granted to Rev. A. W. Ross of the American Brethren Mission.

Mr. J. A. Page, who was appointed to be Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey Circle, is confirmed in that appointment.

G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifles Corps, Second Lieut. Cyril John Keelan to be Lieut. vice A. A. Gardiner, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 19th March 1915.

Joseph Wright to be Second Lieut. vice J. L. Muir, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 18th February 1915.

Arthur John Cracknell to be Second Lieut. vice C. J. Keelan, promoted. Dated 19th March 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Eustace Marmion Ferrers Nicholson to be Second Lieut. to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 6th May 1915.

Mr. F. J. Von Bock, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the date of relief.

The Governor in Council is pleased to exempt Sayadna Tahar Sayfuddin Mullaji of the Bohras, from personal appearance in Civil Courts.

Mr. D. R. Norman, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, is placed in charge of the Revenue Administration of the Khanapur Taluka.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, S.D., will continue to be in charge of the revenue administration of the Sampgaon and Parasgad Talukas including the Murgod Mahal.

BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL.

SUIT FOR ACCOUNTS DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

The Subordinate Judge of Benares recently decided an interesting suit brought by Raja Sashi Sekhar Roy Bahadur of Taherpur against Swami Gnyanand, minister of the institution known as the Bharat Dharma-Mahamandal, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Mr. Saroda Churan Mitter ex-Judge of Calcutta High Court and some other Ruling Chiefs and Zamindars in that the institution claims to be the chief religious organisation of Hindus generally and the plaintiff Raja as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mahomendal prayed that it be declared by the Court that he had right to inspect the account books of the society and if on enquiry any sum was found not to have been properly accounted for, a decree migbt be passed against the first defendant for the same.

Mr. O'Conner appeared for the plaintiff Raja and Mr. Saroda Churan Mitter represented the defendants. It was contended on behalf of the defendants that as the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer was not obtained the suit was not maintainable.

The Subordinate Judge in the course of his judgment held as follows:—It is not a suit against Sri Bharat Dharma Mahomendal. It is a suit against the first three defendants individually. The first three defendants are not personally concerned in the Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal. They simply represent the association which has been registered under Act No. 21 of 1860. The plaintiff who is a member of the society, has no right to sue under the Societies Act. The general rule is that a corporation or registered company must she and be sued in its corporate name and cannot sue or be sued through the agent. It has not been shown that the Society rules authorise such suit as this is a suit for rendering of accounts of income and disbursements of the Bharat Dharma Mahomendal and comes within the scope of Section 92 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is not maintainable for the sanction of the Legal Remembrancer for filing this suit has not been given to the plaintiff.

The suit was dismissed with costs.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the scheme of the Bihar and Orissa Government for improving secondary education in that province.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English Mails, due at 6 a.m.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Seychelles and Zanzibar per steamer Punjua will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, last night, of Steve Buckingham and Little Mona, at 6-30 and 10.

SATURDAY, June 12.

Bandmann's Comedy Sketch Company, open at the Excelsior Theatre.

Special musical Gala Night and opening debut of the London Costume Comedy Co., 6-30 at the Gaiety and 10 p.m., performance at Edwards Theatre.

MONDAY, June 14.

The Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 15.

Co-operative Housing Association, Mr. Talmaki's paper on "Stray Thoughts on Town Planning," Improvement Trust Office 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 16.

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor made payable to him.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

CRAIGIE—On the 8th instant in London, Adair Craigie, solicitor, late of Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

June 11.

154.—Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during June, 1915. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets. Havresacks and Waterbottles.
6 days 7th to 12th "F" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
7 days 13th to 19th "G" Coy., 1 N.-C. O and 4 men per day.
3 days 20th to 22nd "B" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
5 days 23rd to 27th "C" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
"B" Company.—Saturday, 12th and Sunday 13th instant.
"C" Company.—Monday, 14th, Tuesday, 15th, Wednesday 16th, Thursday 17th, Friday, 18th, Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th instant.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N.-C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

188.—Medals.—Applications for Officers Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—"The Territorial" .....Blankenburg.
Overture.—"Zampa" .....Herold.
Valse.—"Malmaison" .....P. de Zulueta.
Selection.—"Songs and Dances of Northern Europe" .....Kuhner.
Song (Cornet Solo).—"Rose in the Bud" .....Forster.
Melodies from.—"The Girl who didn't" .....Eysler.
Patrol.—"The Siamese" .....Lincke.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department notifies that private telegrams are now accepted for transmission by wireless to ships at sea through the wireless stations at Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Victoria Point and Port Blair only.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Home Hygience class conducted by the Social Service League will reopen in Girgaum, Kelewadi Municipal Marathi School, on Sunday next from 2 to 3 p.m. (S. T.). The class will be conducted by Dr. G. S. Vazkar, L.M. & S.

ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The Alexandra Institution, to the work of which we referred recently, has passed five of its girl-pupils out of eight sent in for the Matriculation Examination of March last. The Alexandra Girls English Institution will reopen on Monday next the 14th instant. New students for the Matriculation class will then be admitted.

A HINDU LADY MATRICULATE'S SUCCESS.

We are given to understand that Miss Bhanumati Ratanlal Vakil, a student of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, stood fifth in the list of successful Matriculates this year and that she is the first Indian female student in this Presidency to occupy a rank so high in the Examination.

RED CROSS GIFTS.

Details of the Red Cross units received at the War Gifts Depot of the St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay, show that up to May 31st 3,942 hospital units and 5,415 Red Cross Bags had been received from all over India. The total value of gifts handed over to the military authorities was Rs. 5,36,549-15-0, while consignments valued at Rs. 2,07,768-4-0 were sent direct to Europe. The value of gifts still on hand amounts to Rs. 78,000.

REPORTED THEFTS.

N. B. Bharucha, a clerk in the Bombay Municipality, reports to the Police the theft of his bicycle, valued at Rs. 125, from the entrance to the J. N. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, where he had placed it.

Putlibai, a singing girl, residing at Bapty Road, reports to the Police the theft of a gold necklace valued at Rs. 250 from a tin box.

Ardeshir Sorabji, a Parsee, residing in Balaram Street, reports to the Police that on Wednesday evening he placed a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 400, on his dining table and went to sleep. When he got up, he found the ring missing.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Not a single case of either attack or death from plague was registered in the city on Wednesday. There were three attacks of small-pox, but no deaths, neither were any cholera cases reported during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 65, as compared with 82 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 71 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,809, out of which 21 were found to be plague stricken. B Ward contributed 6 of these latter, C Ward 6, D Ward 2, and E Ward 7.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague occurred as follows in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 5th June 1915.—

Bombay City 15, Surat Town and Port 4, Randra Port 1, Other places in Thana District 11, Nasik District 16, Sholapur District 1, Satara District 2, Belgaum District 17, Dharwar District 45, Karachi Town and Port 35, Other places in Karachi District 3, Mandvi Port 6, Other places in Cutch State 1 and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 8. Total 215.

CATTLE-POISONING IN YEWAT.

In view of the prevalence of cattle-poisoning with arsenic in the village of Yewat in the Dhond Peta of the Poona District, the Bombay Government have issued drastic rules to regulate the possession of white arsenic in the village. It is ordered that no person in the village except wholesale dealers and persons duly authorised to sell, shall possess more than one ounce of white arsenic except under a license granted in this behalf by the District Magistrate, Poona. Breach of the rule will be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, together with confiscation of the white arsenic.

A PLEA FOR THE HORSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—

"If only all who are happy, if only all who are glad
Would bear a share of the weak one's load and help the weary along
How light a burden the world's would grow, how easy to bear the wrong."—W. T. Stead.

Those of your readers who in this excessively hot weather work in their office under electric fans freely indulging in cooling drinks cannot have sufficient idea of the slow torture to which emaciated horses yoked to victorias are hourly subjected on the public roads in Bombay. These poor beasts of burden have to stand for hours together under the scorching heat of the sun at the fixed stands without their sufferings being noticed or relieved by an apathetic public. Again, Sir, in the monsoon these voteless and therefore, voiceless animals have to stand for hours drenched to the skin and shivering with cold. Will the authorities concerned do something towards amelioration of the hard lot of these suffering animals by the erection of sheds on the stands with a view to their protection from the fierce sun and the rains? I trust that you will raise your powerful voice against the continuance of this inhumanity through your valued columns.—Yours etc.,

M.

Bombay, June 10th.

ALLEGED BOGUS CONCERNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS; June 10.

One Gangaya Naidu was charged with having run bogus concerns under the name and style of James Patrick and Co., and Edward Kaventer and Co., and with having circulated advertisement cards and also advertised in the newspapers and magazines of India and Burma setting forth that he would present a silver watch to the purchasers of his fountain pens, which could be had on payment of Rs. 0-12-0. A number of men were thereby induced to send him money orders whereupon they received a fountain pen of a very inferior quality sold generally in the local market at annas eight. It was alleged that in many instances where the parties complained to him, he did not either refund the money nor send any reply. In a few cases, however the parties were informed they would get a silver watch only in case each of them succeeded in getting six more customers for his fountain pens. Three witnesses were examined for the prosecution and the case stands adjourned to the 18th instant.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TAILOR WHO FAILED TO GO TO THE FRONT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Gough charged Mahipitti Fakera, a tailor, with cheating the 36th Berar Infantry in respect of two sums of money amounting to Rs. 50.

It was arranged that the accused was to accompany the regiment to the Front as a tailor and on this understanding two sums of money, amounting to Rs. 50, were advanced to him. When the regiment was about to leave he was found missing from the transport, but was eventually arrested at Elphinstone Road.

The accused pleaded guilty. He added he could not accompany the regiment when the latter left, as he was drunk and sleeping at No. 8 wharf Alexandra Dock.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to an aggregate fine of Rs. 70, or in default, to 30 days' aggregate term of rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 50 was ordered to be paid to the Military authorities.

ALLEGED HABITUAL THIEVES.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Raghoo Balu, Suneram Govind, and Bhiva Dharma stood charged with house-breaking and stealing ornaments and clothes of the value of Rs. 286 belonging to one Ameenabai, a Mahomedan woman, residing at De Lisle Road.

On the 7th ultimo the complainant, who was in her shop, on hearing some noise woke up and saw some one jumping out of the window of her shop. She raised an alarm and with the help of a neighbour made a search and found a handkerchief lying near the window. She knocked at the door of her other neighbour, the first accused, but received no reply. On peeping into the room she found the accused lying on the floor with a similar handkerchief on his head, as if he was fast asleep. The Police were sent for who arrested the accused.

All the accused being found to be habitual thieves, his Worship committed them to the next High Court Criminal Sessions.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Satiff Kalwa, a musician, aged 16, was charged by Deputy Inspector Melville with the theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 30, belonging to one Narayan Rowji.

The prosecution story was that at about 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the complainant went to his club near Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, leaving his cycle near the door. At 11 p.m. he came out and found the accused going away with his cycle. He raised an alarm and caught the accused.

The defence was that the accused asked the permission of one Abdul Gunni, who was also a member of the club, to use his bicycle, which was left near the door. Abdul gave his permission and the accused in mistake took away the complainant's cycle.

His Worship accepted the defence plea and acquitted the accused.

ROBBED BY A COMPANION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Deburgh charged Martum Dharma with stealing ornaments valued at Rs. 117 belonging to one Dadarao Narayan.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused and the complainant lived together at Parel. On the 21st ultimo at 8 p.m. the complainant went out leaving the accused behind in his room. When he returned next morning he found his ornaments missing. Subsequently he made a report to the police, but on the 1st instant the accused gave himself up to the police, and produced ornaments valued at Rs. 94.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

HEIRLOOMS OF THE MIDDLE-AGED.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE WORLD.

The younger one gets the more one realises that what is wrong with the world is that it will take itself for granted, says the "Nation."

The man of forty-five or fifty (says youth) is incorrigibly romantic. Why? Because he has formulated his principles, his convictions, and his ideas into an institution. He has externalised his capacity for delivering an opinion. He no longer solves the problems of life; they are solved for him by the institutions he has created to that end.

That is to say, he is impotent to face the facts of life, because, in the first place, his body-guard of institutions only allows these facts to reach him in a diluted and unembarrassing form; and, in the second place, because it supplies him with certain answers, half-worked and neatly wrapped up in brown paper, to them. The whole complex edifice of politics, the Press, finance, social valuations, the family and the rest are, in their implications, a monopoly, an heirloom of the middle-aged.

Take, for instance, the case of an average middle-class family, dry-nursed, thanks to an adequate income, by an organised staff of servants. The domestic energies are transferred from the people who control the raw material of possessions to the people who, in return for a fraction of them, turn out the finished product of ease and amenity. The function of the owner becomes parasitic; his initiative is paralysed; it is not his servants who are dependent on him, but he who is dependent on his servants. He becomes, in fact, a romantic and irresponsible figure-head; romantic because he is out of touch with the realities of his position, and under the delusion that he is doing everything, and irresponsible because everything is done for him.

A very ample minority of young people, acutely aware of the ultimate futility of making a desert and calling it peace, are beginning to discover that lies and truth are not by any means the same thing. Since so many of the elements that constitute the modern State are united in a conspiracy to prove that they are, such a discovery is not without revolutionary significance. And as lies and truth are not interchangeable terms, the question naturally follows—'What are lies and what is truth?' And the young will not be content with refusing to wait for an answer. A few of them are beginning to realise that the thing that is worth while is to see clearly, and that the loss of material comfort and ease of mind is as nothing to the transcendental satisfaction of pursuing the truth.

THE LATE MR. CRAIGIE.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED SOLICITOR

Information was received yesterday in Bombay by a cablegram from London that Mr. Adair Craigie, the late senior partner of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, died in London on the 8th instant.

The late Mr. Craigie was a familiar figure in Bombay till last April when he retired from business after 48 years' strenuous work in Bombay. He came out to India in 1866, and at the time of his death was 73 years of age. He leaves behind a widow and a daughter.

The present firm of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe succeeded the old firm of Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen in 1910. Mr. Lynch died in 1905 and in the same year Mr. Owen retired.

Mr. Craigie took part in several leading Bombay cases and in the early seventies instructed Mr. Anstey in the famous "Tower of Silence" Case. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Inverarity acted as Mr. Anstey's juniors in that case. In the first Mahomedan and Parsi riots of 1874 Mr. Craigie took a prominent part and later on in the Parsi Panchayet case. Mr. Craigie was the leading Solicitor on behalf of the Panchayet.

THE SINGAPORE EXECUTION.

CONDEMNED MAN'S CONFESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 10.

K. Iswail Mansoor, who was executed last week at Singapore on a charge of high treason, before the sentence was carried out, made a confession of his guilt and other disclosures.

His well-to-do circumstance, he said, gave him an air of influence which made ignorant persons believe that he was able to obtain help from the enemy. With the aid of those people he succeeded in getting in touch with the enemy's agents. The accused admitted having written an incriminating letter to his son in Rangoon on December 28 last asking him to secure the services of certain individuals in calling out two hostile warships from carrying the men out of Singapore. Subsequently he it was too late. He regretted his blind folly endeavoured to undo what he had done, but and accepted the retribution meted out to him as just and well deserved.

MATRICULATION OR ASSASSINATION?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I thank your "Observer" for taking up the cause of disheartened students. I have worked as a school-master in some of the best schools of the Presidency and can with full consciousness lay the panic at the door of these merciful examiners. As we all know, the result was a supplementary one, and more of leniency would have transformed the whole stigma into a luminous zone of complimentary remarks for the examiners. The Head-master of a school never grants a form or a permit to appear at the examination, unless he is thoroughly satisfied with the result of the boy to be so sent up; and when he reads, to his utter astonishment, such an unexpected result, consider for a time, what he thinks about the examiner and what the boys, so confidently sent by him! May God make the examiners more humane!—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly give publicity to my prayer in your widely circulated paper.—Yours, etc.

A CERTIFICATED TEACHER,
of Kaira Edward Memorial High School.

ARCHBISHOP'S OFFER.

HELP OF THE CHURCH AGAINST THE HUNS.

Mr. Asquith replying to a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury in which Dr. Davidson expressed the hope that "We shall not lower ourselves to the level of the Huns" and offered the "services of all Churchmen, who await your call," writes:—

10, Dowing-street, May 15.

Dear Lord Archbishop,—

I have read with great satisfaction and sympathy the appeal which you have addressed to me to-day and the assurances by which it is accompanied and enforced.

The new developments on the part of our enemy to which you refer, in the scientific organisation of barbarism coupled with the demonstration by the report of Lord Bryce's committee that cruel and wanton outrage was from the first a weapon deliberately employed by the German General Staff, have aroused in our people a temper of righteous and consuming indignation for which I believe there is no precedent or parallel in our history.

"Let not the sun go down on your wrath" is the precept which rebukes the petty, personal and unreasoning quarrels of the social and national life, but it has no application when the issue of such is freedom and the honour of humanity itself is at stake.

I therefore heartily welcome your suggestion that the Church and responsible leaders of religious opinion and feeling should enforce what has become the primary duty of every subject of the King, to contribute loyally without any reserve and in every form of service to the greatest and worthiest cause in which either the fortunes or conscience of the Empire have ever been engaged.

(Signed) H. H. ASQUITH.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE LONDON COSTUME COMEDY CO.

AT THE PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The London Costume Comedy Co., who have just concluded a record tour in Easter and Northern India, are to open at the Palace of Varieties to-morrow evening, at the Gaiety at 6-30, and later on at 10 o'clock at the Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road. The Company consists of only four members. Mdlle La Roche is a talented comedienne with a soprano voice and is said to be an impersonator of considerable power. Mr. Leith Harvey is a humourist and an Irish light comedian: and whether he appears by himself or in company with the other members of the Company is very entertaining. The third member Mr. Oliver Farrow has a remarkable bass voice. Miss Beatrice Mercer, a capable contralto will sing three of her select songs, "My Ain Folk" "Out On the Rocks" and "Good-night Little Girl." In addition to the above single turns the Company will appear in concerted numbers, topical skits, A La Pelissier, The Lady "It" and a Piano, Who Killed the Kaiser, Ask Cock Robin, etc. In addition to this a few choice cinema, are to be screened consisting of an interesting drama entitled "Saved by his Victims" in 3 parts and an amusing comic. The booking is brisk and those who wish to spend an enjoyable evening would do well to pay an early call at Rose and Co., where seats could be booked for the opening night to-morrow.

To-night Mr. Steve Buckingham and Little Mona will appear for the last time in Bombay prior to their tour in Northern India.

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

EIGHT ROYAL NAMES STRUCK OFF.

The following official notification was issued from the College of Arms during mail week:

COLLEGE OF ARMS, LONDON,
May 13, 1915.

The King, as Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, has given directions that the following names should be forthwith struck off the Roll of Knights of the Order:

The EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
The GERMAN EMPEROR.
The KING OF WURTEMBERG,
The GERMAN CROWN PRINCE,
The GRAND DUKE OF HESSE and the RHINE.
PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA,
The DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG and GOTHA,
The DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

The following are the names and the dates of appointment of the persons who are no longer Knights of the Garter:

Emperor of Austria, August 14, 1867.
German Emperor, July 27, 1877.
King of Wurtemberg, February 23, 1904.
German Crown Prince, July 27, 1901.
Grand Duke of Hesse, May 16, 1892.
Prince Henry of Prussia, August 8, 1889.
Duke of Saxe-Coburg, July 15, 1902.
Duke of Cumberland, July 20, 1878.

WORLD'S GREATEST ORDER.

The Order of the Garter is undoubtedly the most noble and greatest Order of Chivalry in the world, and to wear its insignia is the highest honour to which a man can attain, symbolising the highest of knightly fraternity, and a reputation "valorous and without approach." The Order of the Garter was instituted about the middle of the fourteenth century, when, as the historian has it, "the Court of England was the sun, as it were, of the system which embraced the valour and the nobility of the Christian world." The oft-repeated story, first started by that ingenious fabulist, Polydor Vergil, that its institution took place at a Court function, during which the Countess of Salisbury dropped her garter, and King Edward III. having picked it up, exclaimed, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," and forthwith made that the motto of a new Order of Chivalry, is now regarded by the authorities as apocryphal, and it is pretty certain that the foundation of the Garter was due to a desire of that monarch to imitate the Knights of the Round Table. Virtue and valour were its watchwords, and in reference to it Shakespeare makes the heroic Talbot say:

When first this Order was ordained, my Lords,
Knights of the Garter were of noble birth,
Valiant and virtuous, full of haughty courage.

It was placed under the protection of God, the Virgin Mary, St. George of Cappadocia and St. Edward the Confessor, and we have still in its records the names of the first twenty-five knights, including the King and the Black Prince. Of these eight were lords, and the remaining fifteen "Sirs" simply. The number of companions is still twenty-five, with such extra knights, foreign rulers, and dignitaries as are admitted by special statute. The Prince of Wales is a Knight by right.

It should be noted that the Order is not limited to men. From time to time illustrious ladies have been admitted to its ranks, and have even, on rare occasions, graced its assemblies. In recent times Queen Victoria was its head by virtue of her position as Sovereign of the realm, and after her death Queen Alexandra, as Consort of King Edward VII., was made a member, an honour which was afterwards conferred on Queen Mary as Consort of King George.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

SEASON, 1915.

THE YOUNG MUSLIM CRICKET CLUB.

June 12th—The Esplanade High School C. C.
June 13th—Bombay Telegu C. C.
June 20th—G. T. High School C. C.
June 27th—The National C. C.
July 4th—The R. M. C. C.
July 17th—Sixteen Stars C. C.
July 25th—The Diamond C. C.
July 31st—The Ghatkoper C. C.
August 1st—The Imperial C. C.
August 8th—The Hindu Students C. C.
August 15th—The Parbhu C. C.
August 22nd—Bhatia Mitra C. C.
August 29th—New Coronation C. C.
Sept. 12th—The Aumber C. C.
Sept. 19th The Bandra Jolly C. C.
Sept 26th—The New Century C. C.

FORT AND PROPRITABY HIGH SCHOOLS CRICKET CLUB.

June 12, Scratch Match 11 v. 14.
June 19, St. Xavier's High School.
June 26, St. Xavier's High School (Return).
July 3, Elphinstone College.
July 10, Elphinstone High School.
July 17, Bhatia Mandal Cricket Club.
July 31, Elphinstone High School (Return).
August 7, Grant Road Proprietary.
August 9, Commencement of "Harris Challenge Shield Matches."
August 14, Republic Cricket Club.
August 20, G. I. P. Railway (B. Team).

GOWD SARASWAT CRICKET CLUB.

June 20, Friends' Union Cricket Club.
June 27, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
July 2 and 3, Poona Gymkhana.
July 4, Doocan Gymkhana.
July 11, New Hindu Cricket Club.
July 18, Jolly Cricket Club.
July 25, Bombay Young Cricketers' Club.
August 1, Fort Vijaya Cricket Club.
August 8, Gujarathi Union Cricket Club.
August 15, New Shiwaji Cricket Club.
August 22, Friends' Union Cricket Club (Return).
August 29, Fort Vijaya Cricket Club.
September 5, Radiant Cricket Club.
September 12, Arya Bandhoo Cricket Club.
September 18, Wilson College Gymkhana.
September 19, Daiwadnya Cricket Club.
September 26, Jolly Cricket Club.
October 3, Bandra Union Cricket Club.

SIR D. M. PETIT PARSEE GYMKHANA, POONA.

June 20—Poona Young Cricketers.
June 27—Poona Native Institution.
July 4—Kirkee Ordnance Club.
July 11—Theist Union Club Yerowda.
July 12—Poona Gymkhana.
July 18—Engineering College Poona.
July 23—Poona Islam.
July 25—Bombay Islam.
August 1—Agricultural College.
August 8—Deccan College.
August 15—Kirkee Ordnance Club.
August 22—International Club, Poona.
August 24—Engineering College Poona.
August 29—Deccan Gymkhana.
September 1—.....
September 5—Deccan College.
September 19—Kirkee Recreation Club.
September 26—Poona Young Cricketers.

BERLIN CRICKET CLUB.

INTERNED BRITONS' APPEAL FOR BATS AND BALLS.

An appeal for cricket bats, balls, and stumps comes from British subjects interned in Germany. Mr. W. Findlay, secretary of the Surrey County Cricket Club, has received this request on behalf of 5,000 Britons in Barrack XI., Englandlager, Ruhleben, Berlin.

The German authorities, realising that the prisoners must have exercise, have set apart a portion of the racecourse green as a recreation ground. The prisoners have formed a cricket club, and only wait the coming of materials to begin a series of matches.

The Surrey Club has cleared out all its surplus stock, and Mr. Findlay, at the Oval, and Mr. Murray Marshall, at Springwood, Godalming, would be glad to receive bats, balls, stumps, pads, and, if possible, nets and matting.

KAISER'S CLAIMS TO UNIVERSAL GENIUS.

STORY OF A DESIGN FOR WAR MEMORIAL.

The same paper relates an interesting story which shows that even at this grave hour the Kaiser has abandoned none of his claims to universal genius, and continues to make himself ridiculous in the eyes of his most loyal subjects. According to the story the Germans, on occupying St. Quentin, found a very fine monument to the French soldiers fallen in 1871, by the side of which a memorial tablet rose by in honour of the German dead of the same year formed a rather undignified contrast. The Germans, therefore, decided to have another monument made—this time to the memory of the dead in the present war—which, however, should be common to the French and the Germans. The local city councillors "offered" to bear half of the cost, and the Charlottenburg artist, Prof. Wandschneider, was charged with drawing up a design. The learned artist sent in no fewer than three, and the Kaiser came down specially from the Main Headquarters to view them. He found them unsatisfactory.

They were too simple—but let the report speak its own language:

The Kaiser wanted a richer design. He himself indicated the leading idea: an open temple-hall in Etruscan form, in the background—the memorial wall with the names of the dead, and on either side, on the right and the left, a German and a French soldier standing as guards of honour. The obvious objection to this plan was that the figure of the German soldier may later on, perhaps, be damaged by fanatical chauvinists bereft of the high and noble ideas of the Kaiser, who, in a truly German spirit, was prepared to honour the brave foe as much as the victor. Thereupon the Kaiser decided: "Let the warriors be equipped in an antique fashion." In the course of the next few days the Kaiser made two sketches expressing his ideas and sent them to Professor Wandschaelder, with the request, however, that he need not, so far as details were concerned, feel himself in the least tied down to the model.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 11, 1915.

COST AND EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE.

In the financial economy of a state, expenditure is generally held to be of a twofold character, productive and non-productive. A state may spend a large sum of money on a great object of public utility which will in due course yield an adequate return. For instance, there are the irrigation works in this country. They entail, during the course of their construction, a large outlay of capital. But when completed, they immediately begin to yield a net revenue after paying all charges, including interest on capital borrowed. Expenditure of the character described is generally known as "reproductive." On the other hand a state has to spend from year to year a larger and larger amount on certain branches of its administration. Law courts, police, jails, education, sanitation and soforth have to be maintained in a state of the highest efficiency, that is to say in a state which gives the greatest satisfaction to the taxpayer from whom taxes are levied for these purposes of government. Government must be carried on, and a progressive and efficient government must from time to time spend a larger amount of monies to attain such a condition. If for purposes of such progression, which is the same thing as the greater moral and material welfare of a people, the revenue does not suffice, it has necessarily to be augmented by enhancing old taxation or levying new. Where the purpose for which such tax is imposed is recognised to be for the better advantage of the people there is little or no opposition to it. Taxpayers cheerfully respond to the increased demand. But they have to be satisfied that with the full response to that demand, efficiency has been promoted.

Take education and sanitation. The progress of the country necessitates that larger and larger sums should be annually spent from the revenue to diminish the illiteracy prevalent among the masses. But when a larger grant is allowed, whether from revenue or from supplemental taxation, the taxpayers would certainly like to see an efficiency fairly corresponding to the additional outlay. Should it be non existent then the larger expenditure incurred must be pronounced as a waste, if not an abuse of the public money. Similarly, with the police. Here too, the taxpayers are willing to submit to the annual increasing demands from the revenue, because they anticipate that the State will in turn give greater safety to life and property, by securing a diminution of crime. Here, as in education, there is what may be called moral reproductiveness or efficiency. Now we have already pointed out how, owing to the police reorganisation, the expenditure on police in India has greatly risen since 1907. It was fully 75 per cent more up to 1913 according to the revised estimates of that year. And here the taxpayer is entitled to inquire, whether for the larger sacrifice he has made, he has secured a reasonably good moral return. In other words has that "greater efficiency," which they were entitled to anticipate been at all secured. We can only test that fact by the information furnished by the Government itself. Let us take a brief glance at the condition of criminality in the country since 1907. Here is the test which the official statistics furnish and we may prove the measure of efficiency by that test.

	No. 1907.	1911.
Offences reported	14,11,653	15,02,995
Do. Returned as true,	11,47,823	12,20,433
Brought to trial	10,43,885	11,21,419
Under trial	17,77,280	19,19,718
Acquitted or discharged.	8,68,435	9,52,818
Convicted	8,45,757	8,93,007

	Increase per cent.
Offences reported	6.47
Do. Returned as true	6.32
Brought to trial	7.42
Under trial	8.01
Acquitted or discharged	9.71
Convicted	5.58

Here, it will be seen at a glance that the number of offences of the first instance have increased by 6.47 per cent. Can it be said that this is a healthy condition arising from the larger expenditure? It would seem that we have spent more money on the reformed police only to find that a larger number of offences were committed when a diminution should have been the result. But let us take the final test, that is, of persons convicted. The increase in the final convictions in 5.58. It will be urged that though larger sums have been spent the population is also growing Granted! Is it the case that in the ratio of the annual growth of the population, this growth is reasonable? The last census showed that the population in the previous decade had shown a growth of half per cent per annum. So that in five years the growth would only come to 2½ per cent. and yet here, there is a growth of over 5 per cent. which, even after taking the increased percentage of population into account was 2½ more! Can this be deemed an increase in "efficiency," bearing in mind the expenditure of over 2 crores during the same period? But if, for argument's sake, we assume that the percentage was equal to the growth, where is the diminution of crime? It would simply argue that while more has been spent during the reformed period we are no better than what we were prior to it? Again, we may ask where is the increased efficiency? So far as to the general condition of criminality in the whole country. It will be found on an examination of the comparison of the principal crimes that we are worse, and no way better. That examination, however, must be left for another day.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Bryan's Apologia.

Mr. Bryan's resignation has been followed very quickly by the announcement that the American Note to Germany has been actually dispatched, so that is one weight off everybody's mind! The rapid sequence of the two events, however, implies that the long delay was, perhaps, as much due to Mr. Bryan's opposition as to President Wilson's poor abilities as a typist. Mr. Bryan has issued a statement which shows him to be quite a unique sort of statesman, whose views would be a source of embarrassment to any practical Government that he was connected with. He desired the question of submarine attacks to be investigated by an international commission under arbitration treaties negotiated by the United States with thirty countries, but not, unfortunately, with Germany! And, in the meanwhile, Germany, the one Power that refused to risk the committal of its case in any international dispute to peaceful arbitration, would be free to continue its campaign against non-combatants on the High Seas and continue to murder the women and children of neutral as well as belligerent countries. Having secured his international tribunal of arbitration what did Mr. Bryan propose to do if Germany, not bound by any treaty of arbitration herself, refused to accept its decision?

A Preposterous Proposition.

Mr. Bryan's second contention was that no American had a right to imperil his country by travelling in the war zone after the German warning. That is the most preposterous proposition that has ever come out of the mouth of a responsible statesman! Would Mr. Bryan be prepared to carry it to its logical conclusion? His country is carrying on a brisk mercantile trade with the United Kingdom. Is he prepared to say that no American shipowner has the right to imperil his country by sending his ships to British ports, because Germany has arbitrarily declared the waters round Great Britain a war zone, into which neutral vessels enter at their own risk, and has declared a blockade which she cannot, and does not pretend to be able, to make effective? If Mr. Bryan thinks that Germany has the right to exclude Neutrals from the zone of an ineffective blockade, an entirely novel proposition in international law, how does he reconcile it with his conscience that he remained till now in a Government, which failed to warn its subjects that it was not prepared to protect them?

Mr. Bryan's Responsibility.

If Mr. Bryan honestly believed that American subjects had no right to such protection and was not prepared to give it to them, why did he remain silent? Why did he not insist on American travellers being warned that their Government could not be responsible for their safety, or resign when the "war zone" was first proclaimed by Germany? In the absence of such a warning, for Mr. Bryan to remain in the Government with the full knowledge that he would not support the necessary action to bring Germany to book in the event of the contingency arising, was to make himself responsible for every American life that was lost in the Lusitania. It is satisfactory to note that, according to Router, the whole of the U. S. Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Bryan, supports Mr. Wilson in the view that it is impossible to arbitrate, unless Germany previously agrees to discontinue the indiscriminate destruction of merchantmen. It would be more satisfactory to feel sure that the Note puts this sensible view to Germany in the uncompromising form that can only bring matters to a satisfactory head. But another telegram describes the Note as being "friendly in tone" and "merely reaffirming the original Note." This has astonished Washington. We should have thought Washington would have ceased to be astonished at anything by now.

Germans Trading Through Switzerland.

Ingenious attempts are at present being made by Germans to trade with India, and it is well that the public should be warned of the fact. The modern Hun thinks that when the war is over, and he is once more allowed to resume trade relations with the country, he should not have to start from an unfavourable position in the market and has been doing all he can towards achieving this object. Many Germans, who have passed their military age, and who originally had trade relations with India, are now in Switzerland. Private advices received here from time to time show that they are remarkably active and are trying to become partners or have some such connection with various Swiss firms. Their object in doing so is to smuggle German goods through Switzerland to India and other countries, declaring them to be of Swiss origin. Many commercial men in Bombay, and elsewhere, including those who have had German and Austrian agencies, are now keen in securing new business connections, and some it is understood have taken up new Swiss agencies. Consequently trade relations with Switzerland are likely to increase. In the meantime anyone intending to create fresh business connections with Switzerland will be well advised to enquire from the British consular representatives in that country, whether the firm on whose behalf they intend acting is a purely Swiss or friendly concern. This precaution combined with an intelligent censorship may prevent Germans in disguise from attaining their object.

Dismissals from the Central Press.

The correspondent who first addressed us on the subject of the dismissals from the Central Press gave some further details in the letter, which we published yesterday, which may help to elucidate the question. It is alleged that the Secretariat Press is to be removed to the Central Press, because a portion of the Secretariat building, which they occupy at present, is required for the use of one of the Secretariat clerical departments, the space the latter occupy at present being considered too congested. The temporary quarters on the Kennedy Sea Face are too small to accommodate the hands belonging to both presses, and hence, it has been deemed necessary to dispense with the services of 60 hands now employed in the Central Press to make room for the men coming from the Secretariat. If this is a correct version it represents a most anomalous state of affairs. Surely Government must have been aware of the fact that the removal of the Secretariat Press would be necessary for the better accommodation of the Secretariat people when the proposal for the erection of the structure now occupied by the Central Press came up for consideration a few months ago. The question should then have been thoroughly threshed out and a structure sufficiently capacious for both presses should have been provided. If the allegations made are true, the dismissal of 60 hands under the circumstances explained, is a distinct scandal. It seems to us incumbent on Government to make suitable provision for the men in question.

The Overhead Wire Danger.

At last there is a prospect of some wholesome, if drastic, measures being taken to put an end to the dangers of the overhead wire in this city. In the middle of last year, it will be recalled, three fatalities, involving the deaths of three persons and a horse, followed each other with such alarming proximity that the Government was moved to appoint a Committee to enquire into these accidents and suggest remedial measures. The Committee, which consisted of Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Chief Engineer of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Mr. E. L. Bagshawe, Superintendent of Telegraphs and, Mr. F. W. Wilson, officiating Electric Engineer, have now submitted their recommendations, the most important of which may be given here:—

Tree-supports or other supports of an unstable nature are not to be allowed for any aerial wires at points where they cross other aerial wires.

Along routes of all electrical lines, whether supply lines or not, enhanced powers should be given to the owners of such wires in order to maintain greater clearance between trees and the wires in the future than has been done in the past.

In all cases where power or light services to houses cross streets such services should be taken "below ground," except in special instances approved of by the Electrical Inspector.

The use of overhead mains should be restricted to sparsely populated districts, and without very good reason they should on no account be used in important thoroughfares.

The maximum span in connection with future telephone work is to be limited to 240 feet and all telephone lines should be erected so as to maintain throughout a factor of safety of not less than four.

The Committee also lay down certain modified standards of construction for aerial mains, slightly differentiating from those sanctioned by Government in the case of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company. Conditions as to the size and angle of the crossing are also laid down in all cases where the wires cross above power lines.

Local Governments and Local Boards.

In commenting upon the Annual Government Report on the Administration of Local Boards in the Presidency sometime back, we called attention to an unfortunate feature in their working, namely, the existence of unduly inflated closing balances in almost everyone of them. A similar state of things is noticeable in the working of these Boards in Bengal. According to the official review the total income from all sources of the Boards was, in 1913-14, 35½ lakhs higher than that of the preceding year, whereas their expenditure was only 20 lakhs more. This has called forth a mild reproof from the Governor-in-Council who "desires once more to impress upon all District and Local Boards the importance of working up to their full incomes, and trusts that they will lose no time in drawing up and carrying through practical schemes for the utilization of their surplus balances." The "Pioneer" as usual has lost no time in creating an opportunity out of this to sneer at those whom it calls "the admirers" of these bodies. It is, indeed, a fact that these bodies have not used, adequately, their resources for the promotion of education, sanitation, medical relief and other necessary municipal activities. But curiously enough the Allahabad journal is silent, as to the causes of this uncomfortable feature in the working of the District Boards. We are certainly not among the "admirers" of these Boards as they are at present constituted with generally official majorities and not seldom an official chairman. And we are strongly of opinion that the important and determining cause of the unfortunate state of things referred to, is to be found in the absence of organised efforts as well as, in many cases, the unwillingness on the part of executive officials to enlist the active interest and co-operation of non-official members of the Boards. No pious admonitions from any head of the Government will have any effect unless the Government itself is willing to allow effective control of execution work to pass to the Boards themselves constituted on a more popular basis.

Jails in Bengal.

The Government Resolution on the Annual Report of the Bengal Jail Department for 1914-15, contains some points worthy of notice. The increase in the number of prisoners amounted to nearly a thousand, being equal to the population of four or five district jails of average size. This naturally caused overcrowding on several occasions and the Government seems to have awakened to the need of enlarging the existing jails or building new ones at no distant date. The punishment of whipping still seems to find favour in Bengal, for, though only six sentences of imprisonment with whipping were passed during the year, the penalty of whipping without imprisonment was inflicted in 60 cases as compared with 56 in the preceding year. At this rate one fears it will still be long before this form of punishment, which is opposed to modern humane ideas in respect of the treatment of offenders, dies out in this country. The Juvenile Jail at Alipore, founded in 1908, continues to do good work but in this connection the Government Resolution calls attention to a point which is not seldom overlooked. It rightly lays stress on the Inspector-General's contention that the beneficial effects are often married owing to the want of an Aftercare Association to obtain employment for and to watch over boys after release.

The Health of the City.

The health of Bombay last week showed but a slight improvement over the conditions which prevailed in the previous week. The total mortality came down from 455 to 450, while plague deaths declined from 32 to 15. Cholera as usual was absent, but the mortality from small-pox registered a slight rise from 13 to 15 cases. All factors considered and especially in comparison with our experience of past years, last week's statistics must be held to be satisfactory. The death-rate last week stood at 23.89, while in the corresponding week of last year, it was as high as 32.17 and the past quinquennial mean was 32.60. Similarly, this year the virulence of plague has been not even one-third of what was experienced last year. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lung 26, other tubercular affections 7, diseases of the respiratory system 119, diseases of the nervous system 37, diseases of the digestive system 19, old age 19 and debility and anaemia 45. There were three cases of premature birth, 25 of still-birth and 334 of live-birth. There were 3 cases of poisoning, one case of drowning and 10 cases of fatal injuries.

An Idyll.

"O Love thou makest all things beautiful."—BYRON.

One hour with thee! One hour with thee!
And oh mine eyes what visions see;
Of fields that bear the ripening corn;
Of mountains that reflect the morn;
Of seas that roll their crystal waves;
And gem-bespangled coral caves;
Where sea-nymphs dance in sportive glee;
To glad us in One Hour with Thee!

One hour with thee! One hour with thee!
And Life forgets Mortality!
Afar through misty regions fair;
Soft music floats upon the air;
The roses bloom about our feet;
And rapturously our senses greet;
Whilst breezes warm from Araby;
Perfume us in One Hour with thee!

One hour with Thee! One hour with Thee!
And Earth has nothing more for me!
Amidst the mountains high we roam;
Amongst their caverns make our home;
Our food the sun-kissed fruits that gleam;
Our nectar, Heavens melodious spring.
Where Time is not and epochs flee,
As Moments in One Hour with Thee!

One Hour with Thee! One Hour with Thee!
Ah God! Ah Love! Ah Poesy!
When shackles fall from human eyes;
And earth appears a Paradise!
Like our first parents seem to stray;
(In fair Creation's earliest day)
Twin Spirits blent in Mystery!
O Rare Idyll!—One Hour with Thee!

One Hour with Thee! One Hour with Thee!
In Lysian fields of Purity!
Weaned from each taint of worldly sin;
Sublime without! Divine within!
Life flowing sweet as mountain streams;
And thoughts as soft as sylvan dreams;
Whilst angel voices speak to me
Their Blessings in One Hour with Thee!

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHER.

Official and Personal.

Our Poona correspondent wires that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the station hospitals at Wanowrie and Ghorpuri at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and conversed with many of the wounded soldiers, British and Indian. This demonstration of sympathy on the part of their Excellencies operated like a charm upon the sufferers.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senor Don Manuel de Caabeyro to be in charge of the Consulate-General for Portugal at Bombay, during the absence of Senhor A. Casanova.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Dr. Charles Freeman Underwood as Consul for Liberia at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. G. Henderson, Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been appointed as Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Education Department.

The services of Colonel C. A. Browne, Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in Chief from the 19th instant and Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Superintending Engineer, State Railways, is appointed Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH SUCCESSES

NEUVILLE CAPTURED.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

AMERICAN NOTE DESPATCHED

The latest Paris communiqué says that the artillery duel continued with great violence in the sector north of Arras. The whole village of Neuville in now in the possession of the French. They have made progress in the Labyrinth and extended their gains at Hebuterne.

Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons that a German submarine had been sunk, six officers and twenty-one of the crew being saved.

Mr. Balfour added that further capture of submarine prisoners raised the question of their treatment. There had been no substantial difference for some weeks past between the treatment of submarine and other prisoners and now it was absolutely identical.

The American note to Germany was despatched on Wednesday and is expected to be published to-day. It is stated that the Note is friendly in tone, merely reaffirming the original Note and in no way closing the way to a peaceful solution.

The Italians are fighting in a most dashing manner on the Isonza. They have won important positions and have occupied the town of Mont-Falcone.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

"MOST COURAGEOUS IN EXISTENCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 9.

The Belgian General de Witte has just returned from Russia full of enthusiasm for the Russian Army which he describes as the most courageous in existence.

He has no fear regarding their falling back. The Russian Chief of the Staff said to him:—"When we fall back it is in order that we may advance the better. Have no fear."

CASUALTIES AMONGST BURMA CONTINGENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 10.

Reports state that six out of the eleven British officers who left Burma have been wounded at the Front. There were 72 casualties among the Indian officers, rank and file. The heaviest sufferers were among those of the Myitkyina Battalion which had 15 killed and 34 wounded.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 9.

The King has assented to the Bill creating a Ministry of Munitions.

LITERARY AWARDS.

LONDON, June 9.

The Triennial Gold Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society has been awarded to Mrs. Smith Lewis and her sister Mrs. Dunlop Gibson for their contributions to Sinaitic and Semitic studies.

Sir Hugh Barnes yesterday presented the Public Schools Medal for best prize essay on Delhi, Past and Present, to Mr. H. A. Metham at the Merchant Taylors School. He was born at Cawnpore.

FRENCH CAPTURE OF NEUVILLE.

A GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

CAPTURE OF NEUVILLE.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN THE LABYRINTH.

GAINS AT HEBUTERNE EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, June 29.

A communiqué says that the artillery duel continued with great violence in the sector north of Arras.

We captured the remaining houses in Neuville and the whole village is now in our possession.

We made progress in the Labyrinth and extended our gains at Hebuterne.

We repulsed a violent counter-attack north of the Aisne.

TRENCHES CAPTURED AT BOIS-LE-PRETRE.

PARIS, June 9.

The communiqué says:—The French carried two and at some places three lines of German trenches on the outskirts of Bois-le-Pretre and made numbers of prisoners.

STRUGGLE IN A CEMETERY.

RESULT OF SIX DAYS' FIGHT.

(Later than the Mail.)

A vivid description of the brilliant French advance north of Arras was issued by the French Press Bureau on the night of May 17 the operations described being those round Neuville-Saint-Vaast.

The struggle that took place from May 9 to 15 round Neuville-Saint-Vaast was particularly keen and fierce. Our troops attacked with magnificent ardour and tenacity, and obtained tactical results of great value. They found themselves confronted by really brave adversaries and extraordinarily strong fortifications; but they triumphed over all obstacles.

Neuville-Saint-Vaast is a large village extending north and south along a road leading from the environs of Arras towards Givenchy and Lievin. West of Neuville is the high road from Bethune to Arras, on which the village of La Targette is situated. East of Neuville is the main road from Arras to Lille. The village of Neuville, a mile and a half in length, lies across the Givenchy road and extends on the east side in the form of a large group of houses, from which starts a small road cutting the Arras-Lille highway at a point called Les Tilleuls. The greatest width of the village is about 700 yards, and it thus constitutes a large cluster of houses very easy to defend.

To reach the outskirts of Neuville we thus had to overcome five serious obstacles, without counting isolated houses in the cross-roads, all made into subsidiary defences. As our men said, it was a big mouthful. It was no less formidable on the south and south-east sides.

In addition to their ordinary trenches, the Germans, beyond the Bethune road, had constructed an earthwork a mile and a quarter long on each face, known to our troops as "the maze." In it, connected by miles of zigzags, were concrete forts, guns under cupolas, and protected machine-guns every twenty-five yards. It was, in short, a formidable place, the nature of which was known to us through reports from our airmen.

SOLDIERS' REVENGE.

From the west to the south-east of Neuville the attack was carried out by regiments belonging to two of the Eastern divisions. The attack had long been anticipated with delight by all these brave fellows, hardened by ten months of warfare.

They were all men from the frontier departments. The greater number belonged to the districts saved from the enemy by the brilliant encounters that took place at the end of August and beginning of September. Others were born in those portions of the Meurthe-et-Moselle and the Meuse still occupied by the Germans. They were all first-rate soldiers, schooled by actual warfare and burning with an intense desire for vengeance.

Our attack on the left was made across grass land. After going about 150 yards, we reached the enemy's first line. The barbed wire, as thick as a man's finger, had been destroyed by our artillery. Hand bridges had been prepared for crossing the trenches, but as those made by the Germans are narrow, our soldiers simply jumped over them and went on. Reaching a rounded hill that stood between them and La Targette, they found two large earthworks, defended by artillery, in front of the village. The Germans, who were surprised by the suddenness of our attack, were forced to stay in their holes, only their machine-guns, which were well protected, continuing to fire on us and cause us loss.

Twice during the day we took the cemetery, and twice we had to relinquish it. We established ourselves close to it, after having followed the example of the left attack in taking five lines of trenches. Our

(Continued on page 8.)

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

OFFICERS AND CREW CAPTURED.

MR. BALFOUR ON TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 9.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour announced that a German submarine had been sunk and six officers and twenty-one of the crew captured.

LATER.

In the Commons Mr. Balfour said that further capture of German submarine officers and men again raised the question of treatment of submarine prisoners. There had been no substantial difference for some weeks past between the treatment of submarine and other prisoners and now it was absolutely identical. This did not indicate any change in the opinion as to the character of the acts of submarines which were a flagrant contradiction of the letter and spirit of the laws of war and were mean, cowardly and brutal. But submarine methods were not the only violation of law and humanity by the Germans and the Government were of opinion that the whole question of personal responsibility should be reserved till the end of war.

BRITISH SEAPLANES IN GALLIPOLI.

BASE HARBOUR ATTACKED.

LONDON, June 9.

Fishermen who have arrived in Bukharest from Constantinople state that nine British seaplanes dropped bombs on Akbasch, the base harbour for Gallipoli, killing and wounding fifteen soldiers and damaging stores.

They say that the German Submarine 26 which sank the Triumph and Majestic has arrived at Constantinople.

BACKWARD DRIVE NOT FAR DISTANT.

FRENCH ASCENDANCY ESTABLISHED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Central News" correspondent in Northern France says:—

The past two days' operations on the Albain-Neuville front show that the driving back of the Germans to the frontier is not far distant.

The recent German endeavours to regain the Souches sugar factory and other positions irrevocably lost, represent the quintessence of German military strength.

Never since the battle of Arras commenced has the enemy fought with such tenacity and courage. Never have the French better proved their ascendancy. German bravery has meant shedding rivers of unavailing blood.

Different reports from Paris show the importance attached there to French attacks at new points for example at Hebuterne, north of Albert and north of Aisne. Further developments are considered probable.

IRRESISTIBLE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, June 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The French offensive continues to make great progress. Constant pressure on the German lines has forced the enemy to clear away from his fortified line in places. The spirit of the French infantryman is magnificent. The German cannot match him in close quarter work. The Germans having failed to obtain result by numbers of men, seem committed to a war of munitions.

The organisation of output here is having fine results. Recruiting for the new 300,000 men is satisfactory. The visit of each Zeppelin lays the foundation of a new division. The cadet battalions are doing fine work, passing their members into ranks ready trained on reaching the age of enlistment. The new Cabinet has the united mass of people behind it in a remarkable degree.

QUESTION OF COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

In the House of Commons Mr. Hunt asked: Had Government decided to enforce compulsory military training on healthy youths not engaged in other Government work?—Mr. Asquith's answer was in the negative.

FIGHTING ON THE ISONZO.

STUBBORN AUSTRIAN RESISTANCE.

ITALIANS WIN IMPORTANT POSITIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 10.

A communiqué says, along the Isonzo on the 7th and 8th operations were continued with the view of dislodging the enemy from the positions on the right bank and establishing bridge-heads.

The enemy is resisting most stubbornly, favoured by the nature of the ground, and has strengthened his fortifications, while floods have broken the bridges and roads.

The Italians are fighting in a most dashing manner. They have won important positions and have occupied the town of Mont-Falcone.

They captured the strong Austrian position at Montemero and five hundred prisoners have been captured along the Isonzo.

ITALIANS' SUPERIOR ARTILLERY.

AUSTRIANS RETIRING IN ADIJE VALLEY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

A special London cable to the "Pioneer" states:—Mr. Donohoe wires to the "Daily Chronicle" that in all the preliminary work of battering the enemy's advanced works the Italians have shown superiority over the Austrian artillery.

There has been more or less a one sided duel, the Austrians making only spiritless attempts to break down the Italian fire under which their fortified positions are crumbling.

The "Daily Mail's" Rome correspondent says the Austrians in the Adije Valley are retiring, leaving Roverato and Arco to their fate.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, June 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major A. Hughes, Liverpools.
Capt. H. J. East, Yorks and Lancs.
Capt. A. E. Trembath, 15th Londons.
Capt. F. M. Gill, 24th Londons.
Capt. H. P. Anson, Middlesex Regt.
Lieut. J. Hamilton Dalrymple, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. C. Bourns, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. E. Garner Smith, Londons.
Lieut. N. MacLehose, 8th Londons.
Lieut. L. H. Hull, 21st Londons.
Lieut. H. Savel, 21st Londons.
Lieut. W. H. S. Morrison, 24th Londons.
Second-Lieut. J. Mackenzie, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. D. G. Stephenson, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Baines, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut. O. Graham, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. R. Kempston, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. P. Shine, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. Riddle, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. R. Haythornthwaite, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. C. Hudson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. C. Steward, Shropshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Clarke, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. O. Lawrence, 8th Londons.
Second-Lieut. H. Handley, 23rd Londons.
Second-Lieut. L. Dashwood, unattached.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. J. M. Vaughan, Royal Fusiliers.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Major R. F. Uniacke, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

To-night's list includes 737 men of the New Zealand force, of whom 96 are killed.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ARRAS.—*In* France, 23 miles N. W. of Cambrai.

NEUVILLE.—In France, five miles north of Arras.

BOIS LE PRETRE.—In France, to the north-west of Pont a Moussin.

MR. BRYAN'S APOLOGIA.

HIS VIEWS ON PIRACY.

GERMAN WARNINGS SHOULD BE RESPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, June 10.

Mr. Lansing has been appointed interim Secretary of State.

Mr. Bryan has issued a statement saying that he and President Wilson differed on two points. Mr. Bryan wishing submarine attacks to be investigated by an international commission under arbitration treaties negotiated between the United States and thirty countries, although Germany was not a signatory.

Mr. Bryan also maintained that an American had no right to imperil his country by travelling in the war zone after the German warning. It is understood that the whole Cabinet supports President Wilson's view that arbitration is impossible, unless Germany previously agrees to discontinue the indiscriminate destruction of merchantmen.

NOTE DESPATCHED.

TO BE PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

After a conference between President Wilson and Mr. Lansing, it was announced that the Note was despatched in the afternoon and would be published in Friday morning papers without awaiting the notification of the receipt.

A FRIENDLY COMMUNICATION

ASTONISHMENT IN WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, June 10.

The "Evening Post" says:—Astonishment in Washington at Mr. Bryan's resignation heightened when it became known that the Note to Germany is friendly in tone, merely re-affirming the original Note and in no way closing the way to a peaceful solution.

GERMAN AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" New York correspondent says: Germany suggested an agreement under which Germany would not attack American freight ships whatever they were carrying or any passenger ship, provided America enforces the prohibition of their carrying explosives.

American correspondents mention reports in connection with the arrest of Rosenthal on June 5th that German officials regularly forged the American seal on passports. It is feared that this if proved, will enhance the German-American difficulties.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

POSITION IN GALICIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June. 10.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 8th June:—In Central Galicia the enemy delivered obstinate attacks on the left bank of the Wisznia in the direction of Moscika, 16 miles east of Przemysl.

The German report claims to have driven the Russians back towards the river, but the enemy have not yet succeeded in crossing it, though the Russians admit that in the Zuravno-Dnoister region further south the Russians have been driven back to a position 25 miles west of Stanislau, but are holding back the Austrians west of Kolomea in the Baltic Provinces.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

The general situation remains unchanged on the western front. The enemy make desperate efforts to regain the French captures, north of Arras, but the French continue to progress and have captured on a front of 1,300 yards, two successive lines of trenches. The French have also repulsed German vigorous attacks north of the Aisne.

THE ITALIAN ADVANCE.

The Italian troops all along the Austrian frontier continue to capture positions and have met with feeble resistance. They have come in close contact with the enemy along the lines of the Isonzo and are taking up strong positions at points most suitable for crossing, while the cavalry have already crossed the river at some points and are entrenching themselves on the eastern bank. The Italians occupy both banks of the river in the upper part and threaten Tolmino.

"METHOD IN THIS MADNESS."

MR. BONAR LAW ON GERMAN BARBARITY.

AMERICA'S POSITION.

Mr. Bonar Law comented in soothing terms at Westminster Palace Hotel on May 10, on the murder of the passengers of the Lusitania, and alluded to the possibility of protest by the United States. The occasion was the presentation of a further monetary reward to Lieutenant Bell, formerly captain of the Thordis, in recognition of his feat in sinking a German submarine in the Chanel on Feb. 28. The Unionist Leader said:

Words almost fail one in attempting to describe our feelings at what has so recently happened. From the beginning our enemies have carried on this war by methods which before its outbreak would have seemed impossible; but during the last few weeks they have reached a degree of infamy which it is simply hopeless to attempt to describe in words. We know now that they have been poisoning the wells as part of their method of warfare. From the dawn of civilisation that has been regarded as contrary to the feelings of humanity, and it is left to the German people, after 2,000 years of Christianity, to revive a method which everybody thought had disappeared from the world. They have also, as we know, used against their opponents poisonous gases—a method not only condemned by a Convention of which the many was a party, but a method which in itself, in the cruel and lingering torture which it inflicts on those who suffer from it, is a barbarism which ought to have been impossible. And now, gentlemen, we have the last and culminating act in the destruction of the Lusitania. That is not an act of warfare. It is simply "murder most foul and most unnatural."

"METHOD IN MADNESS."

I remember at the beginning of this war I quoted a well-known saying of Burke that you cannot bring an indictment against a whole nation. I am not sure that that saying is true now. What did this act mean? It was the destruction of a great floating hotel, peopled by civilians, and I think civilians only, of each sex, of every age, and of all nationalities. Is it possible for us to picture to ourselves the frame of mind of the officer commanding the submarine, who gave the order for the destruction of such a vessel under such circumstances?

I realise myself more closely what this meant by some of the incidents connected with it. This is one: A soldier had been mortally wounded: his wife was beside him waiting for his death. They had left their child with the wife's mother in Canada. She was bringing it home as a comfort to her widowed daughter. The grandmother and the child are both dead. And this is the victory which is hailed by shouts of delight in every quarter of the German Empire.

Well, gentlemen, what does all this mean? It may be that it is simply a running amok—that these are the deeds of desperate men. But it may be—and I think it is the case—that there is a method in this madness. Germany, having failed to secure the sympathy of any part of the neutral world, and knowing that she cannot procure it, is determined to terrorise it. Will she succeed?

For many years—for more than a generation—men of all nations have striven, if it were practicable, to prevent war, and at all events to mitigate the horrors of war. Conventions of all kinds have been carried out for this purpose, but it is obvious that when war comes these conventions can have no effect except to the extent to which they are supported by neutral countries.

NO EFFECTIVE PROTEST.

Up till this moment, unfortunately, no effective protest has been made by any neutral country. What will happen now? Among the neutral nations the greatest, and the one most closely affected by this latest outrage, is the United States of America. They are a great and a proud nation, and we are proud to feel how closely in blood and in sympathy and tradition we are allied to them.

The simple fact is that citizens of that great country have been barbarously murdered contrary to a convention of which the United States is a party. It is not for us to say what the action of that great country ought to be. We are not uninterested. But this I feel sure of—that the United States will be guided not merely by the momentary interests of that country, but by the feeling of what is due to a great nation among the other nations of the world. (Cheers.)

But, gentlemen, these methods were intended to influence, not only neutral nations, but to influence us also. They will influence us, I think. I should like to see in the conduct of our righteous cause something of that unity of purpose and fixity of action which has characterised our German enemies in all their wickedness. And if, as I believe will be the effect, this latest outrage is to convince the people of this country that, not only our soldiers, but the whole nation is at war, and that every ounce of weight in every direction must be directed to bringing that war to an end—if that is the effect of it, then we can thank the Germans for this latest instance of their barbarous methods.

In making this presentation to Lieutenant Bell we are all proud of what he has done. We are pleased to see the cross which he wears as a memorial of his action and we are still more pleased to see that he wears the uniform of his Majesty, and is to serve in the war in which we are engaged. (Loud cheers.)

POLICE V. PARSI YOUTHS.

SEQUEL TO A MOTOR-CYCLE COLLISION.

MISS DUBASH'S STORY.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the further hearing of the case in which Mr. M. Guider, Police Inspector, charged Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and his brothers Mr. Cursetji and Mr. Byramji, with assaulting police sepoy No. 2038 in the execution of his duty at Apollo Bundor on the evening of the 27th April. Mr. Dadabhoy and Mr. Cursetji are further charged with attempting to escape from lawful custody, while Mr. Byramji is charged with attempting to help them in their escape.

Mr. Kirk-Smith, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. Cauty, Superintendent of Police, represented the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, defended.

Miss Bachubai Sorabji Dubash, a witness for the defence, whose examination was not finished at the last hearing was further examined by Mr. Wadia.

In reply to Mr. Wadia, witness said that on the last occasion she had deposed that she had left Miss Hirabai at the Yacht Club Chambers and gone back to her carriage. Miss Hirabai followed her. While seated in her carriage she saw Dadabhoy and Cursetji, (a short while after), returning to their carriage and taking their seats in it. Dadabhoy was then wearing Parsi clothes and was also wearing a Parsi turban, so far as witness could remember. She had never seen him wearing spectacles. The witness did not see any one assaulted. She was surprised to see that Mr. Byramji kept quiet and did not assault the sepoy for being so rude. The witness then gave evidence corroborating Miss Hirabai regarding the pocket book which was given by her to Cursetji to enable him to take down the number of the police sepoy.

MISS DUBASH'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

This witness was cross-examined at length by Mr. Kirk-Smith.

Miss Bachubai said that the pocket book had been given to her by a friend last January. She had only written on one page which was torn. It was torn in connection with an order for refreshments which she sent to Messrs. Green with her coachman. Sometimes when friends fetched refreshments no chits were sent. They had ordered refreshments several times but friends either went and ordered them or they sent chits. Such chits were sent by her friends and consequently she had no occasion to tear more than one page of the pocket-book. She could not remember the boy with whom Mr. Cursetji returned the book. She simply took it from him and put it into her bag. Witness gave the book to Miss Hirabai, who said it was wanted in connection with this case. It must have been a short time after the hearing of this case was fixed.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: You told us that you went back to the carriage and that soon after you saw Dadabhoy and Cursetji, coming up and sitting in their carriage. Do you swear to that?

Witness: Yes, I swear that I saw them going to their carriage and taking their seats.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Will you swear in your fire-temple and on "Atash-Behram."

Witness: Yes.

SEEN FROM ASIAN CLUB.

Mr. Jijibhai Edulji Modi, Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner and Taxing Master, Bombay High Court, the next witness for the defence, in reply to Mr. Wadia said that on the evening of the 27th April 1915, he was at the Asian Club which is on the third floor of Messrs. Green. He heard someone talking about a row that was going on, below and Mr. Byramji's name was mentioned. He saw Mr. Byramji from the verandah of the Club. He could see him distinctly. He also saw a motor car, a carriage and a crowd, which was shouting. The policeman looked as if he was greatly excited. Mr. Modi next saw Mr. Byramji get into the motor car and the sepoy jumping on the foot-board on the right side of the car. He had no distinct memory of any one else getting into the car, but he thought he noticed someone in European dress run after the car, which was then in motion and jump into it. The sepoy was all the time on the foot-board, so far as the witness could see. Mr. Modi left the verandah before the car disappeared, but upto the time he watched the car he saw the sepoy on the foot-board. The sepoy as far as he could say was on the foot-board when the person in European dress jumped into the motor car.

In course of his cross-examination, Mr. Modi in reply to Mr. Kirk-Smith said, that when he first saw Mr. Byramji, he was on the ground. He could not say if the other accused were seated in the carriage, and he had no recollection of seeing Mr. Byramji taking in one or two persons in the motor-car. He could not recollect the faces of the first and second accused. Neither had he recollection as to whether the car was loaded when he first came to the verandah. He did not give any particular attention to any other occupants of the car

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Was anything unusual taking place between the third accused and the sepoy?

Witness: I do not know who "accused No. 3" is? I saw Mr. Byramji, a sepoy and a crowd. Some kind of row was going on.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: What do you mean?

Witness: Some altercation was going on between Mr. Byramji and the sepoy who was excited.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Was any one waving hands?

Witness: There was a good deal of gesticulation on the part of the police sepoy.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you see Mr. Byramji trying to push the sepoy back?

Witness: The motion was as if he was trying to take him away from standing in front of the horses. Just trying to shove him.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: That is before Mr. Byramji got into his motor?

Witness: Yes.

DID NOT SEE HIM PUSH.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: You saw Mr. Byramji leave the carriage and go to the car? What did the sepoy do then?

Witness: The sepoy followed him.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: What did the pair try to do?

Witness: After Mr. Byramji went near the motor-car, I noticed the car moved and I saw the sepoy jump into the car which was then in motion.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Mr. Byramji according to the story pushed the sepoy?

Witness: I did not see him push. Mr. Byramji may have waved his hands, but I have no recollection of anything more.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did the sepoy get on the foot-board and then stagger on the ground?

Witness: No.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Were you watching till the car disappeared?

Witness: I marked the point up to which the car proceeded.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Was Mr. Byramji driving the car properly?

Witness: I do not think it was going straight.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you see the soldier jumping in?

Witness: I do not know if he was a soldier. I saw a person in European costume running after the car a little distance oefore jumping in. He jumped at the back and seemed clinging to the car. I did not see him climbing into the car.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: When were you summoned?

Witness: I received a letter from the Chief Pesidency Magistrate yesterday. The letter is dated the 8th.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: You are rather short-sighted?

Witness: No, I am rather long-sighted.

SEETHING WITH INSANE RAGE.

Mr. Harry James Knight, Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, the next witness for the defence in reply to Mr. Wadia, stated that on the evening of the 27th April he was driving to the Apollo Bunder shortly after sunset. He noticed a crowd as he headed the Bunder opposite to Green's. He got out of his carriage and walked up to the crowd, where he saw Mr. Byramji and two or three others, and a police sepoy—a group of four figures.

Mr. Wadia: What was the police sepoy doing and what was Mr. Byramji doing?

Witness? I heard Mr. Byramji say "you all go on." The sepoy said "no," and rushed at the horses and would not let the carriage proceed. The two Parsis in the carriage then alighted and Mr. Byramji said, "Come along into my car; I will take you all in my car." The two Parsis then got into the motor-car.

Mr. Wadia: Did you hear any one say anything to the sepoy?

Witness: I noticed that the sepoy was "seeting with insane rage," and the natives round were trying to pacify him.

Mr. Wadia: Did you hear the sepoy say anything?

Witness: Yes, I heard him make use of a very obscene expression.

The witness did not wish to repeat but wrote it on a piece of paper and passed it on to the magistrate.

Mr. Wadia: Where was the sepoy when the car started?

Witness: He rushed along and held the steering wheel of the car and I saw the sepoy on the foot-board up to the time the car disappeared.

Mr. Wadia: Did you see the sepoy assaulted by anyone?

Witness: No one assaulted him during the time I was on the spot. If there was an assault, I would have witnessed it from the position. I was in.

"NAI JANA DEYANGA."

Mr. Knight was then cross-examined by Mr. Kirk-Smith and in the course of his replies stated that his attention was first directed to the crowd, and when he went there he saw Mr. Byramji whom he knew. Mr. Byramji was on the ground near his motor car, standing behind the horses of the carriage. Mr. Byramji was in fact behind the carriage. Witness did not go up to Mr. Byramji but Mr. Byramji came up to to him and spoke to him.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: What did he say?

Witness: He said, "Mr. Knight, see how the policeman is behaving" and I said, what is the matter." He said that his brother who was riding a motor-cycle had met with an accident and the sepoy wanted to march him through the streets. Just as I was going to speak, he turned and went towards the motor-car. The two other Parsi gentlemen then got out of the carriage and went to the motor car.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you hear him speak to them?

Witness: He said, "Come along and get into the motor."

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Where was the sepoy then?

Witness: He was holding the horses and would not let them go.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did Mr. Byramji say anything to the sepoy in your presence.

Witness: He said, "Why are you behaving like thus? Why don't you let the carriage go," or words to that effect. The sepoy then answered—"*Kabi nai Jana deyanga.*"

Mr. Kirk-Smith: What did Mr. Byramji then tell the sepoy?

Witness: I heard him say, "bait, we will all go."

Mr. Kirk-Smith: What did the sepoy say to that?

Witness: "*nai, nai, jana deyanga.*" Several natives from the crowd were trying to pacify him, and advised him not to behave like that.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you see any lady?

Witness: Not when I was there.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did Mr. Byramji ask the police sepoy to go with him in the motorcar?

Witness: May have done so. I heard him tell the sepoy to go in the carriage and pair.

Witness explained to the Court that there was a lot of confusion at the time and he could not say what conversation passed between Mr. Byramji and the sepoy.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did he say anything about his "kaidees"?

Witness: He said something about "*nai jana deyanga,*" I could not say if he particularly said "prisoners."

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Mr. Byrmji jumped into his motor car and drove off at once as if he was in a hurry?

Witness: He tried to go off, but the sepoy was interfering with the steering wheel.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: What did Mr. Byramji do?

Witness: He tried to push the policeman's hand away from the wheel. The car was going zig-zag.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you see the soldier jump in?

Witness—I saw the soldier jump from behind.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you hear him say anything?

Witness: He was speaking to those seated in the front of the car. I did not hear. He did not shout. He jumped unawares. I wondered what the military man wanted. I did not hear him say anything.

Witness was then re-examined by Mr. Wadia.

Mr. Wadia: You referred to some remark you made to some gentleman, what was it?

Witness: I said that it was a pity that there was no European police officer on the spot to stop the sepoy using the language he had used.

Mr. Wadia: Were you close enough to the sepoy to see his clothes.

Witness: Yes. They were quite correct.

Mr. Kirk-Smith objected to Mr. Wadia putting this question in re-examination, as it was not touched in the examination in chief, and asked the Court to take a note of it.

The Court: Yes, I have noted your objection.

The further hearing was adjourned to Saturday.

WOMAN CHARGED AS SPY.

PLAN OF FUSE AT ELSWICK WORKS.

An extraordinary story was told on May 13 when the Newcastle magistrates remanded for inquiries and observation Margaret Henderson Smith, a young woman living with her mother in Condercum-street, Newcastle, who was charged under the Official Secrets Act with having been in possession of a certain plan of a fuse, further with communicating information likely to be prejudicial to the safety of the realm, and further with having attempted to obtain information likely to be of use to the enemy.

Mr. Pearce, who appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said the matter came to light through a telegram dispatched by accused from Sunderland to "Oliver, 33, Rye-hill. Newcastle," on April 18. The telegram read as follows:—

Impossible to get information necessary. Wait till 7 to-night. Lights out last night. No clerks.

The message was signed "Schmidt." There being no person named Oliver at the address given, the telegram was returned, and the matter referred to the police.

Prisoner was interviewed by Superintendent Bestwick, to whom she stated that she was sworn to secrecy and could say nothing. She was, she said, a pro-German.

WHO IS SCHMIDT?

Accused was detained in custody, and next day said she had obtained information for Carl Schmidt, whose address she declined to give, but who, she said, was 45 years of age, tall, thin, and well dressed. She had obtained from the Elswick Works, where she was employed, a copy of a plan of a fuse, and had given it to him. She added that she had been at the German ex-Consul's office at Newcastle, but gave no reason for going there.

She had gone to Sunderland at Schmidt's instigation to ascertain when a certain captain of the Durhams was going to the front, as he had very important papers relative to new guns being sent out.

She said further that Schmidt knew all about billeting contracts in the city. Mr. Pearce added that she was discharged from the Elswick works in December, as her conduct was very suspicious.

Accused was remanded.

THE WHEAT SCHEME.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 10.

The Government of India in pursuance of their previous policy have decided to make further reductions in the maximum prices which they are prepared to pay for wheat.

Additional reasons for this course exist in the fact that the world prices are rapidly falling and the quantity which they require to purchase on Government account in July, is less than in the preceding months.

They have therefore decided to reduce prices as follows in case of Karachi Existing price 4-11-9 f. o. b. Karachi; June 11th, 4-12-9 f. o. b/, Karachi; June 18th—4-10-9 f. o. b., Karachi.

A further announcement will be made regarding the price policy in the case of Bombay and Calcutta.

201 SHIPS SUNK BY GERMANS.

"The total number of merchantile vessels, yachts, trawlers, and drifters sunk by the enemy since the beginning of the war is 201," said Mr. McKenna, in the House of Commons. Altogether 1,556 lives have been lost.

STRUGGLE IN A CEMETERY.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

right was the only part of the attack to be stopped in its forward rush, faced as it was by the "maze." Our men nevertheless made an impression on this position, taking the southern part of it despite immense difficulties. The flank fortifications, however, caused us heavy loss. We kept what we had taken, but we were compelled to stop and extend our front in the form of a square, of which Neuville formed the top.

BRINGING UP THE GUNS.

All this took place in two hours and a half. Those who saw this fierce rush can scarcely describe it, so completely was every mind absorbed by the object in view. Only a few outstanding features have been recorded. At ten minutes past eleven, dull thuds, heard above the noise of the guns, caused some of the infantry to look round. Behind them our batteries were advancing boldly over the slopes at a sharp trot. Some of our men cheered. It was such a long time since the artillery had moved forward! Quietly and steadily, as if on parade, the artillerymen unlimbered their guns close to La Targette and opened fire to prevent German reinforcements from coming up.

There was another shout when some of our infantry came along with a handful of German light cavalry officers who had been found in a shelter. It was strange, but nevertheless a fact, that the German troopers were being used to man the trenches. Never did any men wear such an expression of astonishment as was depicted on the faces of these officers.

At another point our men made a more important capture, consisting of seven 77mm. guns buried deep in a casemate which our artillery had destroyed. Close by in other dug-outs were 500 shells, some uniforms and equipment, two cows, and a well-filled rabbit-hutch.

During the night of Sunday, May 9, we arranged our new front, using the German front-line trenches for our own communications, and their third-line trenches for our own front. Our first dash at Neuville had given us a footing in the southern group of houses, where we held fast under shelling which became heavier and heavier. To the east, we were close to the cemetery, but could not stay there. Our line from this point went southward and then eastward to the "maze," of which we held part, the rest remaining to be taken.

GERMANS LIKE MOLES UNDER A VILLAGE.

The subsequent operations were directed towards taking Neuville and turning it if possible. We knew that to take the place street by street and house by house would be a hard job, but it was even harder than we anticipated. Neuville, in fact, was a fine specimen of the German skill in fortifying a position. Not satisfied with the large cellars under the houses, the Germans began by covering the outside of the cellars with a layer of concrete at least three feet thick. They then started from the cellar floors and made other dug-outs, in which they hid during the shelling.

Between the cellars they established underground communications, and they moved like moles from one end of the village to the other, jumping up from time to time where they were least expected. One German with a periscope was seen behind our lines, and escaped underground when pursued.

The regiments told off to advance to the south and east of Neuville had a difficult task before them. They had to advance along a passage only about 500 yards wide, under converging fire from the "maze," the eastern fringe of the village and the cemetery. On Tuesday, May 11, one of our regiments made a heroic charge and muzzled one of these flank positions. Losing heavily while crossing the belt covered by the enemy's machine-guns, the regiment reached the cemetery, 300 yards to the east of the village, and established itself there.

A violent counter-attack on the night of the 11th proved ineffectual. Our infantry calmly allowed the Germans to come up to within 30 yards of the line. They then opened fire and moved their assailants down. But this did not satisfy them. In the darkness they dashed at the remnants of the attacking force and, with their bayonets, captured about 100 men and 4 officers. We have since remained in possession of the cemetery, which will be an invaluable base for future operations.

BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS CUT UNDER FIRE.

On the right, near the "maze" and in the "maze" itself, we made less progress, the main point being to obtain a footing in Neuville first of all. One of the two attacks delivered by our right enabled us to gain ground, thanks to the splendid bravery of our infantry. Some were stopped by barbed wire which the artillery, owing to a depression in the ground, had been unable to destroy. They lay down and met the machine-guns with rifle fire. Others, armed with cutters, broke down the wire entanglements under fire.

The officers led the way and were the first to fall. They all showed the same spirit as a young lieutenant who, mortally wounded during the attack on the cemetery, shouted "Vive la France! We must have the cemetery!"

In the course of these six days of fierce and murderous fighting, our troops took five lines of trenches, two strongly fortified villages, and part of a position—the "maze"—which is stronger than many permanent fortifications, and they inflicted enormous loss on the enemy. On this part of the front alone they took nearly 2,000 men, about 40 officers, seven guns, thirty machine-guns, shells, cartridges, and a large quantity of material. The enemy whom they found entrenched in front of them fought well, but had to admit inferiority. Officers and soldiers alike did their duty in a spirit of absolute self-sacrifice, fully realising the difficulties and dangers they would have to face. Many fell, but the others are still animated by the same invincible determination.

Between the lines of German trenches now held by us, the little white crosses over the graves of our dead evoke not only sad remembrance but the duty of vengeance. On the ground torn up by shells and in the captured lines the troops are massed, ready for the next attack, instructed and strengthened by a test from which they have emerged victorious.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTS TO TAMPER WITH LOYALTY OF TROOPS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 9.

At the Lahore Conspiracy Case trial today Inspector Ahmad Khan deposed formally to his having recorded the statement of Umrao Singh (approver). The Government Advocate then put in various reports by the Chemical Examiner. A batch of witnesses, Jai Singh, Lehna Singh, Kaiser Singh, Santa Singh, Nand Singh and Kala Singh, all returned emigrants who came on the Tosha Maru from different places in America and the Far East, gave evidence about the seditious harangues and revolutionary character of the meetings held on board the ship. The witnesses identified some accused who took prominent part therein.

Bulli Mal of Lahore deposed to the search of the person of Arjun Singh (Ferozepore murderer) and the finding of a piece of paper on him.

Lehna Singh, Executive Engineer, was witness to Pirthi Singh's arrest and his struggle with his captor, Sub-Inspector Amar Singh.

Inspector Ali Haidor Khan, C.I.D., proved the arrest of Mula Singh (approver) and his finding of a copy of "Ghadar Sandesa" on the Peshawar-Jamrud road at the indication of Parmanand (2). He also put in files of the "Ghadar" for 1913 and 1914 and read out certain extracts corroborative of the statements of the approvers and containing proceedings of the meetings of Indians held in America.

Jamadar Buta Singh deposed to the seditious meetings held in 1913 and 1914 at the Hongkong Gurdwara and the attempts made to tamper with the loyalty of the Indian troops. Witness found suspicious looking men in the dress of faqirs in the depot lines in one of the cantonments in the Punjab on his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's recent visit to the place. On enquiry he learnt of Kartan Singh's visit to the depot lines and of a meeting of seven returned sepoys and Kartan Singh held in the neighbourhood. The men were dismissed from service on 19th February, 1915, and sent out of the lines off to their homes. Next day, however, one of them, Labh Singh, was caught in the lines with a "chavi" on his person.

Captain Cargill, Subadar Muwaz Khan and Sepoy Bhan Singh gave corroborative evidence.

This finished the evidence of 388 witnesses.

At the special request of the accused and their counsel, the Commissioners agreed not to commence taking their statements to-morrow as had been intended, but to commence on Friday.

LAHORE, June 10.

Two absconders in the Lahore conspiracy case, Bir Singh of Pash Nagal district, Hoshiarpur, and Buta Singh, son of Sher Singh of Akalgarh District, Ludhiana, have been arrested in company with two other Sikhs by the Kapurthala Police in a village in the Jullundur District. It is understood that the two men named will be tried separately on the conclusion of the present conspiracy case.

OTHER CASES.

SENTENCES ON RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 8.

In the Kund Sargana case at Multan Rai Rangi Lal, Additional District Magistrate, convicted seven out of the eight accused and sentenced them each to five years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement. The eighth accused was acquitted.

LAHORE, June 10.

The trial has been concluded of the band of returned emigrants who were in possession of arms and who were run to earth in the village of Tikrawallah, Gurdaspur. It may be remembered that Police investigation showed that the band had committed two dacoities in Brigobindpur. The members of the band have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three to seven years under the Arms Act and from seven to 21 years under Section 395 I. P. C.

ABSCONDING ACCUSED.

REWARDS FOR ARREST.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 10.

The Punjab police have issued a list of rewards for the arrest of or for information leading to the arrest of 23 wanted persons.

The reward vary from Rs. 75,000 in the case of Rash Behari of Chandernagore to Rs. 100. Six of the rewards are of Rs. 2,000 each. In connection with the recent unrest and looting in Jhang and Muzaffargarh the Punjab Police have offered rewards Rs. 1,000 each for the arrest of or information leading to the arrest of two well known absconders named Mehrana Nihak and Bahawana Lurka. It is said that these two men impersonated the German Emperor and the Sultan of Turkey.

PUNJAB HINDU SABHA DEPUTATION.

SIR M. O'DWYER ON MEASURES TAKEN TO RESTORE ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

PUNJAB, June 10.

In the course of his reply to the deputation of the Punjab Hindu Sabha at Simla H. H. Sir Michael O'Dwyer gave particulars of the measures taken to restore order in the Multan, Muzaffargarh and Jhang districts. In this connection four hundred and twenty persons have already been convicted, substantial sentences of imprisonment, about five years apiece, being imposed. The police in all the three districts have been strengthened, arms licenses are being issued to respectable persons for purposes of protection, security is being taken from bad characters and several persons who are believed to have instigated the lawlessness are being removed under the provisions of the Defence of India Act. Enquiries are being made into the conduct of such local officers as are said to have failed in the discharge of their duty in connection with the disturbances. Liberal rewards have been offered for the arrest of the more prominent absconders. Proposals are under consideration for quartering a substantial body of Punitive Police under a gazetted officer in the recently disturbed areas. The district staffs have been strengthened with a large force of police which will shortly become available. Under these circumstances the prospect of any recrudescence of lawlessness should be remote.

£1,400,000 FOR £2,000.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT TO SERBIAN PRINCE.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has sent 35,000,0000 francs (£1,400,000) to Prince Alexis of Serbia, President of the Serbian Red Cross Society.

Prince Alexis married last year an American lady, Mrs. Hugo Pratt, whose father loaned years ago £2,000 to Mr. Rockefeller when the Oil King started business.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS AND THE LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I deplore the fact of a separate political organization for the Mohamedans of India. The Moslem League might have served a better purpose by regarding itself as an auxiliary of the Congress. We are going to have the Congress in Bombay this year. Are not the Mohamedans of Bombay then justified in desiring that there should be a meeting of the League also in this city? You must remember, Sir, that, except in the eyes of a handful of men who are political hybrids, the general body of Mohamedans regard the League as a rival institution to the Congress. Since there are communities and communities among us, it is only but fair that we should also have several distinct platforms. Still the Mohamedans of Bombay might have set an example to the people of India by identifying themselves with the Congress. Mind, I am speaking of the mass, not the few political mountebanks that we are accustomed to seeing. The Moslem League could go on meeting year after year at one particular place and give such advice and assistance to the Congress as may be needed in matters relating exclusively to the Mohamedan community. It could hold its meeting some time after the Congress sessions. To give you a fluvial simile, instead of being the Ganga and Brahmaputra of the *terra politica* of India, the Congress might have been the mighty Indus and the League one of its five tributaries. That day may yet come.

My profession brings me daily into contact with the Mohamedans of the lower and middle classes. I may say that from occasional conversations with many of them, I have discovered that there is a very strong feeling among them for holding the League in Bombay. I am not concerned with the theatricalities of the leaders of the Mohamedan, or any, community in Bombay, but I may be allowed to say one word about Mr. Jinnah, with whom I do not see eye to eye in many matters. Mr. Jinnah's right in sending the circular letter is the right of intellect, that is, the right of the man who first thinks of doing a thing. That right was further recognized by the fact that several signatures were appended to his letter. Still I think it would have been more in the fitness of things if Mr. Jinnah had moved this matter through the Anjuman-i-Islam.

One word more and I have done. I wish our Anglo-Indian friends would keep their parental advice to themselves. I think we have advanced sufficiently from the days of Macaulay.

I enclose this letter for favour of publication in your popular journal.—Yours etc.

M. K. AZAD.

Bombay, 10th June.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is one mis-statement in your otherwise very able leader of to-day, which I should like to correct. It is not true that there is no machinery existing in this city for finding out Mahomedan public opinion. There is the Anjuman-i-Islam which represents every grade of Moslem opinion in Bombay. A perusal of the list of the members of the Managing Committee would convince anybody that everyone with any claim to consideration in the community is included. Mr. Jinnah would have gladly availed himself of this agency three years ago. The reason why he did not do so on this occasion is too well-known to need recapitulation here. Co-operation is a great desideratum but before the Mahomedan leaders achieve it, they will have to sink their individual jealousies, *quod est impossible!*

Mr. Jinnah disapproves of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League. He does not say why. Is it because he disapproves of the present executive of the League? One would have thought that a man of Mr. Jinnah's attainments and position would have been above these petty bickerings. After this, one is inclined to echo "Et Tu Brute!" How have the mighty fallen!—Yours etc.,

Z. Y. X.

BAR TO SUCCESS.

LACK OF SHELLS AND EXPLOSIVES.

WHY BRITISH ATTACK WAS NOT PRESSED HOME.

(Later than the Mail.)

"The Times" military correspondent, in the message we reproduce below explains that the British attack could not be pressed home; "the want of an unlimited supply of high explosive was a fatal bar to our success."

It is important, writes the correspondent, for an understanding of the British share in the operations of this week, to realise that we are suffering from certain disadvantages which make striking successes difficult to achieve.

In the mists of winter, at the time of my previous visit to the Army, it was not easy to see the German positions. During the clear days of the past week it has been possible to reconnoitre more closely the German line and to observe what a great advantage the enemy gained before his initial offensive was finally brought to an end in the battles of October and November last.

From a point north-eastward of Ypres, right down to the south where the British right rests, the Germans hold almost all the undulating but clearly marked heights, dominating the positions where we stood at the close of the autumn fighting, and still stand, at Ypres, at Saint-Eloi, around our Amentiéres salient, along the Aubres Ridge, and, further to the south, on the Vimy Heights. Opposite the French, the Germans hold the high ground, and almost everywhere look down on to our positions.

FORMIDABLE DEFENCES.

To assail these ridges, with their command over our lines, their superior facilities for observation, and their numerous lines of trenches, which have hardened week by week, and are provided with every scientific and clever device for arresting an attack, is no light task.

The two Armies of the Crown Prince of Bavaria and the Duke of Wurttemberg are still in our front, and at full strength. There are not many points where an attack can be attempted, and at these points the enemy has accumulated defences, has brought into them hundreds of machine-guns, which are skilfully concealed, and has covered the front of every successive line of trenches by barbed wire entanglements. Supported by formidable artillery, and held by good troops, these German lines are not easily to be taken.

Secondly, we are still suffering from the aftermath of the first gas attack at Ypres. That attack drove back our Allies on our left and uncovered our position. The consolidation of our new position east of Ypres took time, and cost many lives. It was not only the victims of the German poison that we had to deplore, but the heavy casualties which the surprise cost us. These matters have had their influence upon our arrangements for supporting our Allies in their offensive from Arras which has been pushed forward with so much gallantry and perseverance.

LACK OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

The result of our attacks, on Sunday last in the districts of Fromelles and Richebourg was disappointing. We found the enemy much more strongly posted than we expected. We had not sufficient high explosive to level his parapets to the ground after the French practice, and when our infantry gallantly stormed the trenches, as they did in both attacks, they found a garrison undismayed, many entanglements still intact, and maxims on all sides ready to pour in streams of bullets. We could not maintain ourselves in the trenches won, and our reserves were not thrown in because the conditions for success in an assault were not present.

The attacks were well planned and valiantly conducted. The infantry did splendidly, but the conditions were too hard. The want of an unlimited supply of high explosive was a fatal bar to our success.

We have had many casulties this week, but if we have not won all we hoped, we have detained in our front a force equivalent to our own, and have greatly facilitated the French offensive on our right. This offensive swept on towards the Arras-Lens Road like a flood. It gained the heights of Notre-Dame-de-Lorette and the hills west of it, flowed round the villages of Ablain, Carency, Souchez and Neuv l Saint-Vaast, and almost isolated them and their German garrisons.

By dint of the expenditure of 276 rounds of high explosive per gun in one day, all the German defences, except the villages, were levelled with the ground, and, though we must expect that German reinforcements will be sent from other parts of the long western line, we have good hope that the Freiburg Army Corps and other man troops will be destroyed, and that the gallant French Generals who are leading this powerful and valiant attack will gain a great success.

OUR URGENT NEEDS.

On our side we have easily defeated all attacks on Ypres. The value of German troops in the attack has greatly deteriorated, and we can deal easily with them in the open. But until we are thoroughly equipped for this trench warfare, we attack under grave disadvantages. The men are in high spirits, taking their cue from the ever-confident and resolute attitude of the Commander-in-Chief.

If we can break through this hard outer crust of the German defences, we believe that we can scatter the German Armies, whose offensive causes us no concern at all. But to break this hard crust we need more high explosive, more heavy howitzers, and more men. This special form of warfare has no precedent in history.

It is certain that we can smash the German crust if we have the means. So the means we must have, and as quickly as possible.

WOMEN'S PART IN SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

Girls in a Leeds bullet-factory in charge of stamping-machines.

With their machines flying the Union Jack: Women who sometimes work all night making bullets.

Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

Girls employed in making bullets in ammunition-factory.

HARVEST OF GLORY FOR RUSSIA.

MOVING ADDRESS OF A DUMA DEPUTY

A stirring scene followed the close of a lecture delivered on May 10 at the London Opera House by M. Alexis Aladin, a member of the Russian Duma and a leading representative of the Russian Progressive movement, who for many years was an exile from his native land, says the "Standard."

M. Aladin had expressed the unalterable determination of the Russian people to play their part in bringing the war to a successful issue. He was followed on the stage by the soloist and chorus of the Russian and French Opera Company, who, under the direction of M. Wladimir Rosing, sang the Russian National Anthem.

Without any pre-arrangement this was followed by the singing of the "Marsellaise," and then by the National Anthem of Great Britain.

Queen Alexandra showed her sympathy with the object of the meeting by sending a message, in which she wished the enterprise all success and expreseed her full sympathy with the objects of the meeting, namely, a rapproachement with Russia. Lord Rosebery telegraphed:—

We must all wish to serve and honour Russia, which is reaping glory over a thousand miles.

Earl Curzon, who was to have presided, telegraphed his regrets at being kept in by a severe cold. He added that he had greatly looked forward to the opportunity of testifying to the heroic spirit of the Russian nation, "who will never desist till victory is won."

Lord Sydenham, the eminent authority on fortifications, took Earl Curzon's place and, in his speech, declared that in days to come the growing mass of the Russian armies would sweep all before them.

M. Aladin, who spoke in English, said, in reference to the Russian loss s:—

"When we think of these heavy losses, there is no human power on earth that will stop from seeing this war to a logical conclusion."

Speaking of the conduct of the war by the German troops and of the suggestion that the Russians, when they entered Germany, should behave in the same way, the lecturer declared, with delicate sarcasm, that Russian soldiers would never lower themselves to the level of "the cultured German gentlemen."

"Whatever may be said of my country, he added, "one thing shall never be said, and that is that the Russian Army did not fight like gentlemen. (Hear, hear.) Lions and bears don't fight in an oderiferous fashion, only skunks do that."

M. Aladin mentioned as an illustration of the solidarity of Russia that 300,000 Jews were fighting against Germany on behalf of Russian democracy.

BATHROOM DEATHS.

PRISONER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL AT THREE ASSIZES.

George Joseph Smith, who is charged with the murder of three women whom he is alleged to have married and who died in their baths, appeared on May 12 for the nineteenth time before the Recorder at the Old Bailey.

The principal witness at the hearing was Dr. Spilsbury, pathologist. He said he had examined after exhumation the body of Beatrice Constance Annie Mundy, who died at Herne Bay. He observed symptoms which were present in cases of sudden death, sometimes from drowning, but not always. The body was in such an advanced state of decomposition that he could not say whether she had been a healthy woman. He had also examined the remains of Alice Burnham, who died at Blackpool. He did not think she was a woman liable to fainting or sudden collapse. He had examined, too, the body of Margaret Annie Lofty, who died at Highgate. She appeared to have been a perfectly healthy woman. He found several bruises on the body which he thought had been caused within 24 hours of death.

At the conclusion of the evidence the prisoner Smith was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court and Maidstone and Lancaster Assizes.

Mr. J. A. Meares, Electrical Adviser to Government of India, is expected to arrive at Ootacamund about the end of June and will advise the Government of Madras on the electrical schemes which are under investigation.

YOUNG VISCOUNT'S WISH.

WIDOW SHOULD REMARRY AND HEIR JOIN THE GUARDS.

Viscount Northland, heir to the Earl of Ranfurly, killed in action at Quinchy, in France, on February 1, expresses in his will a desire that his son and heir shall enter the Army, and that his widow shall marry again.

The Viscount (Lieutenant Thomas Uchter Caulfeild), Coldstream Guards, aged 32, saw service in the South African War, and was afterwards A.D.C. to his father Lord Ranfurly while he was Governor-General of New Zealand. He left estate of the gross value of £2,990.

Without attempting to fetter the discretion of the guardians of his infant children, he expressed the wish that his sons should follow some profession, and that his son who should be heir-apparent to the Earldom of Ranfurly should be educated at Eton, and then, unless he should prefer some other career, enter the Coldstream Guards, and remain there until he attains captain's rank.

He also desired to record his feeling that a remarriage by his wife would honour (rather than cast a slur upon) his memory, and that, if she should marry again, she would leave one-half of her disposable property to their children.

He left his interest in his English marriage settlement funds to such person who, on the death of himself and his father, should become Earl of Ranfurly.

GREEK KING'S STATEMENT.

HONEST DIFFERENCE OF OPINION WITH M. VENIZELOS.

The United Press of America publishes an interview with the King of Greece, cabled by its special correspondent at Athens, Mr. Henry Wood. His Majesty, speaking in English said:

"Greece can only abandon her neutrality in the event that her interests may at some future moment demand it. The interests of Hellenism as a whole has been the one and only policy of Greece up to the present moment, and the only policy she will continue to the end.

"In the recent decision of the Crown—that Greece could not accept the invitation of the Allies to enter the war at that time, and which resulted in the resignation of my Prime Minister—I had only that honest difference of opinion to which every man is entitled. Should M. Venizelos later on be returned to power we will work together harmoniously as before for the common realisation of Greece's national aspirations."

RANGOON TAXI-CAB MURDER CASE.

A THIRD SUSPECT ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 10.

A third accused (Ahmed Ashgoof) has been arrested in the Royal Lake murder case. He was placed before the Magistrate today along with the chauffeur of a taxi-cab in which the offence was alleged to have been committed. The accused has been remanded to Saturday when the Magisterial enquiry preliminary to a commital to the sessions will open.

THE "BLOOD FEUD."

MR. H. G. WELLS ON PLAYING THE ENEMY'S GAME.

In a letter to "The Times," expressing regret at the growth of the blood feud between the British and German peoples, "arising out of the atrocious war methods of the German Government," Mr. H. G. Wells says:—

Few of us wish to minimise the blackness of these crimes or to think that they will go unpunished, but to avenge them upon poor little barbers, upon prisoners of war, and unlucky naturalised Germans is, surely, not only the most contemptible, but the most foolish of retorts.

I do not think I am a mawkish sentimentalist in this matter. I would assist very cheerfully indeed in the immersion of the Kaiser or any of his sons, or any one of the German higher command, in a pit of his own poison gas; I would be glad to have such a lynching on my conscience; I am all against fighting with the gloves on when the enemy fights foul; but these attacks upon insignificent and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred quite innocent spirited individuals is an altogether different thing.

It plays the game of our real enemies, the Krupp-Kaiser group, the Prussian Court influences that have dominated and poisoned the whole Press and educational system of Germany, because it rallies about them in a common defensive the whole nation that we seek to liberate from their influence.

TUBERCULOSIS AND BAD TEETH.

CAUSES OF DECAY.

A paper was read at a meeting of the Eastern Counties Branch of the British Dental Association at Peterborough, by Mr. W. H. Jones, of Downing College, Cambridge, entitled "A Review of Recent Researches Concerning the Nature of Dental Caries."

Mr. Jones startled the dental world three years ago by asserting that decay of the teeth was a contagious disease, his contention being based on facts connected with the extension of the borough boundaries of Cambridge, which had allowed of a control or "check" examination of the teeth of 2,000 school children. Since then Mr. Jones has continued his investigations, and in his latest contribution to science he finds the key to the mystery of decayed teeth in tuberculosis.

He began with a destructive criticism of the present theory of the chemico-parasitical origin of tooth decay, and asserted that dental caries had now been proved to be a sequel of diseases of the general system. Enamel, the hard outer casing of the tooth, was a living tissue, in most intimate relationship with the general metabolism of the organism; and dental caries could only be a sequel to the death of one or more surface enamel prisms, and was merely an ordinary putrefaction change.

Dealing with the question of the cause of the primary necrotic lesions, the lecturer said the key to the whole problem was found in the milk supply. Among possible remedies suggested were open-air schools, compulsory dental treatment of school children, the tuberculin test for cattle, and public milk depots.

WOLVES OF THE SEA.

LORD BRYCE ON GERMAN PIRATES.

Lord Bryce was in the chair on May 11, at the first of a series of five University Extension lectures on the principles of international law, which are being given at the hall of the Institute of Journalists by Mr. Gilbert Stone. He said that international law was the only thing which stood between us and primitive savagery, and the conduct of the German Army and Navy in the last nine months had been a challenge to this law.

Lord Bryce described international law as the embodiment of the conscience and wisdom of mankind for the purpose of bringing the relations of peoples and of nations out of a state of savagery into a state of civilization.

"International law," Lord Bryce continued, "has within the last 10 months been more completely disregarded, cast down, trampled under foot than I think it ever was during the last four or five centuries. In fact, I can hardly remember a time when so many violations and so many of the established usages and rules were perpetrated together as we have seen perpetrated lately. In Belgium, as you all know, the war was carried on with greater ferocity towards innocent non-combatants than it was towards combatants. Similarly, it seems, ships full of innocent persons, trading ships not engaged in any warlike operation, had been suddenly sunk and their crews drowned.

THE RULES OF WAR.

The rules of war allow the ship of one Power, if it captures a merchant ship of another, to take the merchant ship to a Prize Court and have it adjudicated upon as what is called a prize. If the ship cannot be taken to a Prize Court, it is permissible in circumstances of great necessity to destroy the ship, but it has always been understood that notice should be given to the ship to stop and submit, and if it is going to be destroyed ample provision should be made for saving the lives of those who were on board. All this has in many cases been absolutely disregarded, and in the latest case, which happened only last Friday, a vessel carrying over 2,000 passengers was sunk so suddenly that it was perfectly impossible to save the people. The commander of the hostile vessel knew that it would be impossible to save their lives.

That sort of thing has sometimes been done before, but by whom has it been done? By pirates. What are pirates? The technical legal description of pirates is that they are enemies of the human race. They are, so to speak, the wild beasts of the seas, the wolves or tigers of the sea, whom everyone is at liberty to seize and kill or to bring home and after trial to execute for the offence they commit against mankind as a whole. This is not a danger to any particular nation, but a danger to all mankind.

ALL NEUTRALS INVOLVED.

All neutrals were just as much ultimately involved in practices of this kind, Lord Bryce added, as were the nations actually at war. Such conduct as the Germans had been guilty of in the last nine months was a challenge to international law itself, and this was why international law was now acquiring an importance which none of them quite thought it could do. International law was the only thing which stood between us and primitive savagery. The progress of humanity was stopped.

The only reason one could suggest for such actions as those of Germany was that it was supposed they would terrify the nation against whom they were directed. What an extraordinary mistake that was! So far from frightening our country, every one of those fresh succeeding violations of international law and of the sentiments of humanity made it more and more clearly our duty to persevere in the war we had undertaken (cheers) until we had vindicated the faith of treaties, restored international law to the position of authority it had occupied, and given some satisfaction to outraged humanity for the crimes which it had been obliged to witness. (Cheers.)

MORE OF THE HUNS' CRIMES.

MEN AND WOMEN BURNED ALIVE.

APPALLING EVIDENCE.

(Later than the Mail.)

The evidence contained in the appendix to the report of Lord Bryce's Committee on German atrocities is so vast and multifarious that it can only be digested by slow degrees, writes the "Daily Mail." The 1,200 depositions and the diaries with the facsimilies all merit the most careful study by the British public. No such indictment has ever been laid against any nation in the past; the bare statement of the German deeds has horrified the neutral world.

Evidence that the Prussian officer is a uniformed Bill Sikes abounds. To give some typical depositions:—

In my own house I saw officers before the burning came in with their revolvers in their hands, and have China, valuable antique furniture, and other things removed. This being done, the houses were by their orders set on fire.

Before each house was burnt it was thoroughly searched by the men, who brought out all sorts of furniture and put it on to wagons which were waiting outside. I saw some of the men bringing out bags of money and handing them to their officers.

A Belgian widow maltreated by these criminals and imprisoned with a number of unhappy non-combatants at Aerschot deposes:—

A priest came and told me to make my confession and to prepare for death, as he said he supposed that we should all be killed as the others had been. I then confessed. Just after I had done this a German officer came and told the priest that if he wanted to save all the women there he must pay, £2,400. The priest said he had not got all that money but that he had £600. The officer said he would accept this. He then laughed and spat in the face of the priest.

PEOPLE BURNED IN CELLARS.

Of burnings alive there are innumerable instances. Some examples must be quoted to give an idea of Hun customs. It is a regular practice to force people into cellars and then to set fire to the houses above and shoot everyone attempting to escape. In this fashion the Germans amuse themselves:—

Houses were burned in Rue des Pitteurs (Liege), and in one house three girls were burnt or suffocated. One of them did not die at once but after removal to hospital. There was no firing on the troops by civilians, or any sort of provocation by civilians.

The Germans came to the farm (in which witness was hiding). One of the wounded men (Belgians) was in the courtyard of the farm. He implored the Germans to spare his life. He was on his knees. They pushed him back into a shed which was next to the granary. The Germans brought in straw which they put in the shed where the wounded man was in the granary with the farmer and his family. The Germans set fire to the straw and the farm was soon on fire. The farmer and his family and the wounded men must have all been burnt.

I saw the Germans putting straw into the cellars of houses which had been burnt the day before but in which there were still living people and setting the straw on fire. There were hundreds of Germans. There were officers ordering them to do this. I afterwards saw the cellars full of dead bodies.

In one house the wife of a man whom I knew well was burned alive. Her husband broke both his legs while attempting to rescue her. The Germans with rifles prevented anyone from going to help this man, and he had to drag himself along the street with his legs broken as best he could.

TINY BABY BAYONETED.

Wanton shooting at women and children is one of the diversions of these detestable ruffians.

When we got into the street (it is a married woman who speaks) German soldiers fired at us. I was carrying a child in my arms and a bullet passed though my left hand and my child's left arm. The child was also hit on the fundament. . . . I saw three women, two of whom I knew, die of wounds.

The Huns took pleasure in preventing a baby which they had bayoneted but not killed from reaching the hospital. It was 5½ months old:—

The woman who brought the child to the hospital used to bring him every morning for treatment, and the German soldiers who were there used to keep her waiting at least half an hour before they would let her take the child to a doctor.

One of the most fiendish stories in the record of infinite cruelty and infinite suffering is this narrative of a Belgian volunteer who was benighted at a farm near Spa:—

The kitchen was quite bright, being lit with electric light. As I looked into the kitchen I saw the Germans take the baby out of the arms of the farmer's wife. There were tree German soldiers, one officer and two privates. The two privates held the baby and the officer took out his sword and cut the baby's head off. The head fell on the floor and the soldiers kicked the body of the child into a corner and kicked the head after it. After the baby had been killed we saw the officer say something to the farmer's wife and saw her push him away. After five or six minutes the two soldiers sized the woman and put her on the ground. She resisted them, and they then pulled all her clothes off. The officer then violated her while

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 6.)

one soldier held her by the shoulders and the other by the arms. After the officer each soldier in turn violated her, the other soldier and officer holding her down. After the woman had been violated by the three the officer cut off the woman's breasts. I saw him take out his revolver and point it at the woman on the ground.

Nor was this an exceptional case.

BATTLE OF CARENCY-NEUVILLE.

DASH OF FRENCH INFANTRY.

OFFICIAL REVIEW.

A French official Note, issued on the evening of May 13 at Paris entitled "Our Successes of May 9 in the Sector Carency-Neuville," says:—

The engagements which have taken place since Sunday last to the north of Arras have ended in a particularly brilliant success for the French troops. Speaking generally, our attacks between Loos and Neuville-St. Vaast have resulted in more than 3,400 men, twelve guns, and sixty machine guns falling into our hands. The prisoners include more than fifty officers, one of whom is a colonel. Moreover, the registration of our booty has not yet been finished. Among the attacks, that which was delivered on the part of the front extending beyond Carency to the north of Neuville was particularly successful. It earned for the army corps to which it was assigned mention in an army order. Never was reward better merited.

Carency has often been referred to in the reports of the last few months as a village. It is really nothing but a heap of ruins, but ruins very strongly fortified by the enemy, who had pushed forward this angle into our lines and had connected it with his general system of defence by the road Carency-Souchez. It was powerfully defended by trenches dug in the road itself. His front then descended from north to south in an inextricable labyrinth of trenches, works, and communication trenches, the principal points d'appui being formed west of the Arras-Bethune road by the village of La Targette. To the east of La Targette the village of Neuville formed a second German centre of resistance as solid as the first. Finally the Neuville-Givenchy-Gohelle road to the east of the Bethune road, and almost parallel to it, formed on the ridge which dominates the plain as far as Douai a last formidable entrenchment.

RESULTS OF THE VICTORY.

The results of our victory of Sunday last in this sector may be briefly summarised by the statement that we have taken the whole of La Targette and half of Neuville by assault. We have captured and passed beyond the German works to the west of the Arras-Bethune road, the road itself as far as the approaches to Souchez, and three-fourths of the Neuville-Givenchy road. On the northern face we have captured the German works to the south of Souchez-Carency road, by which the Germans maintained their communications with the latter village, and we have advanced our trenches as far as the road itself.

The east of Carency has been carried by assault, and making progress towards the north we have invested the position on three sides, so much so that its defenders have no longer any communication except with Ablain St. Nazaire, which is itself outflanked by our advance. Our gain in the different actions varies from two to four kilometres. We have captured three powerful centres of resistance, namely La Targette, the west of Neuville, the east of Carency. The number of lines of trenches conquered is three, and in some places five. In one sector alone we took 1,900 prisoners, thirty machine guns, and six guns.

The attack on La Targette was led by a division next to the army corps mentioned in an Army Order, and was conducted with remarkable audacity and complete success.

Our artillery fire had demolished a large part of these accessory defences, but a certain number of machine guns had escaped destruction and the enemy was still holding his ground. In its first rush our infantry reached the outskirts, but the advance was checked by a flanking fire. It resumed the attack immediately. Starting from the trenches at ten o'clock, it held, at 11-15, the whole of La Targette, having taken 350 prisoners, several 77 guns, and a very large number of machine guns. With Targette in its possession, it was master of the four cross-roads to Arras, Bethune, Mont Saint Eloi, and Neuville. The ground was rapidly organised by our heroic sappers and engineers, and the advance was continued to Neuville.

This village, which formed a point in our lines, was, according to the expression used by an officer, "a veritable nest of machine guns and trench mortars." Yet it was assaulted without hesistation, and about three in the afternoon we were attacking the church. Every house was loopholed, every cellar had been transformed into a covered trench, and from these a deadly fire was poured against our men. But, house by house, half of the village fell into our hands, and we held the conquered ground against every counter-attack. It was an epic fight amongst ruins and smoke. Every minute the number of our prisoners increased.

Meanwhile, farther to the north, an attack which started from a more distant point was making a still more important leap forward.

What this assault was like can only be comprehended by those who saw it develop, and words failed them to describe it. Two regiments, at ten o'clock, emerged from the trenches of Berthonval. A particularly effective artillery fire opened the road for them. The wire entanglements were destroyed, but many shelters, with their machine-guns, were still intact.

BETHUNE-ROAD AND THE CLIFF.

It was like a wave surging forward. Our men, with prodigious contempt of their enemy, did not stop before these trenches which they outflanked or enclosed, sometimes seeking to drag forth from their underground lairs whole sections of Germans. As they crossed the trenches they plunged their bayonets into those of the enemy who sought to bar their way, and continued their rush forward. The white works were now far behind them.

Now they are on the Bethune road, and with another mighty bound the leading battalions were scaling the slopes on the east. Behind them came other battalions, killing, wounding, or despatching to the rear all whom they met. Our officers fell in large numbers. Of four battalion commanders only one was left.

A despatch bearer sent to the telephone delivered his report, which the officer who heard him refused to believe. In effect it was 11-30, and in an hour and a half the troops had covered more than four kilometres, attacking all the time. At no time in this siege warfare, which has lasted seven months, has such a success been achieved, either by the Germans or by us. A German colonel was taken prisoner at his post of command behind our victorious battalions.

TOWARDS SOUCHEZ AND CARENCY.

To the north of the Borthouval Wood the fighting was no less severe. Its difficulty was increased by the configuration of the ground, a series of ravines and basins, where our artillery fire could scarcely reach the enemy's defences. Our regiments were obliged after the first rush, which brought them near Carency, to gain ground foot by foot. The enemy positions had to be taken piecemeal by assault with hand grenades. We succeeded, however, and towards the evening the village was outflanked on the east by our uninterrupted advance. Our progress continues towards Souchez.

As at other points of the sector, we took many prisoners—their number exceeds 500—much material, several quick-firing guns, and thirty machine guns. In the evening the spectacle presented by the south-eastern quarter of Carency was the most singular it is possible to imagine. On every side the ruined houses on the east side of the village, which the Germans still occupied, and which we were to capture on Monday and Tuesday, were hugged close by our trenches. The communication trenches dug by the Germans along the Souchez road were henceforward inaccessible to them. They are now compelled to make a detour by way of Ablain, which is for the moment outflanked by our attacks from the north.

Such was Sunday, May 9, in the sector Carency-Neuville. No details can yet be given of the acts of heroism which marked it, but the results gained are sufficient proof. Perfect co-operation between the armies, superior efficiency of artillery preparation, and, above all, the incomparable dash of the infantry, the courage and self-sacrifice of men of all ages, galvanised by leaders, many of whom, unfortunately, fell—such were the characteristics of that day in a sector where an operation was developed.

48,000 MILES' CHASE.

ADMIRAL'S DREAD OF H. M. A. S. AUSTRALIA.

When Admiral von Spee ran into destruction off the Falkland Isles—it was generally believed that he had found the Pacific too hot for him and was seeking safety in the Atlantic. It now appears, says the "Daily Chronicle," that he was in wholesome dread of the Australia, the Commonwealth super-Dreadnought and flagship.

Altogether the Australia travelled 48,000 miles in the track of the elusive Germans, burning 6,000 tons of coal and 5,000 tons of oil.

Apparently von Spee knew that the Australia was after him, and realised that the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst were no match for her. "I'll fight anything but the Australia," he declared just before he left Rabaul. And he kept his word.

The chase proceeded from Rabaul to Samoa, then to Fiji and back to Rabaul, when the formal annexation took place; thence to Fanning Island, where the cable station was blown up. From the island the German vessels steamed towards the Mexican coast and farther west until Mexican cruisers were picked up, but nothing of the German ships could be discerned.

Those on the Australia would sometimes learn from islanders of two grey ships which crept into the harbour for provisions at night and left hurriedly before dawn. Othergrams would frequently come the way of the Australia, and in a few minutes its being would throb with engine-room activity, but always there was nothing at the end of the long chase.

AN INTERCEPTED WIRELESS.

The operator on the Australia once caught a German wireless message apparently from the Scharnhorst.

"Who are you?" the German demanded in his arrogance.

"Oh, we are all right," the operator replied.

"You'll have to soon learn German," was the Scharnhorst's next message, to which the retort was,

"Yes, and perhaps you'll have to learn Japanese."

The men slept at the guns, and at night with all lights out the great battle-cruiser stole silently along in the darkness.

When the Australia joined British vessels off the coast of Chili she participated in a sweep of the west coast of America until the German squadron was driven into the guns of Admiral Sturdee's ships off the Falkland Islands.

It was galling to the men of the Australia to learn that the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau had escaped them after the long chase which took them half round the world.

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AIRSHIP RAID ON SOUTHEND.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH

NEARLY 100 BOMBS.

"The Times" special correspondent at Southend-on-Sea, reported on May 10:—

The German lust of murder is still unsated. This morning Southend-on-Sea was visited by a Zeppelin airship, which dropped nearly 100 bombs indiscriminately over an area of five square miles, killing a woman and doing damage to the extent of about £20,000.

The dead woman was Mrs. Whitwell, who lived with her husband at 120, North-road Prittlewell, a mile or two north of Southend. Mr. Whitwell is a labourer employed by the Southend Corporation. His wife had been an active Salvation Army worker for 40 years. The bomb which caused her death made a hole 2ft. square in the roof of their house, and fell into the room in which they were asleep. Immediately it burst into flame, and in a few moments the room was on fire. Mr. Whitwell, who seems to have acted with exemplary courage and coolness, first carried his invalid daughter out of the house to a place of safety. He then returned for his wife, but the fumes, flames, and smoke were too much for him, and before he could reach the bedroom he was almost overcome. He jumped from a window and fell heavily to the ground, injuring himself so severely that he had to be taken to the Victoria Hospital, where he lies in a critical state. His wife perished in the flames. Of damage to property there was abundant evidence in the towns to-day. The heaviest loss was sustained by Mr. Flaxman, whose timber-yard in Southchurch-road was gutted, a great quantity of timber, including a supply of joinery which was to have been delivered to-day, being completely destroyed.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE'S STORY.

A vivid account of the coming of the invader was given to me by Mr. William Ledicott, of the Crystal Mineral Water Works. Mr. Ledicott, who joined the special constabulary soon after the beginning of the war, said:—

I was on the way to Cobweb-corner with other constables when we heard the rush of an airship's propellers. On going into the centre of the road and looking in the direction of Leigh (that is due west) we saw an airship coming along, fairly high up, from seawards. The time was 16 minutes to 8. She came on until she was exactly over the Cobweb-corner. Gradually she turned again and then for four minutes—I timed her—she hovered in the air. Her engines appeared to be stopped, and she showed no lights. She was painted slate grey. A moment later the Zeppelin re-started her engines, and immediately a bomb was dropped. It fell in the centre of the road, where it made a large hole, but failed to explode. Then another fell in London-road. It was of the incendiary kind, and I ran up and put it out. Then a bomb fell on a house, No. 61, and started a fire. I went off to the station to give the alarm, and motor and horse fire engines passed me on their way to another fire which had just started in another part of the same street at a boarding establishment called Cromwell House. At the corner of Boston-avenue I picked up a bomb which had failed to do any damage.

By this time a general alarm had been given. Loud blasts on the hooter had roused from their sleep those of the inhabitants who had not yet been awakened by the explosions. People rushed from their houses into the street. They were variously clad. Some had managed to put on coats and boots, but others crouched in the streets in their night clothes. The special constables had been mustered without a moment's delay, and soldiers had also been brought out to help. The first bombs had been dropped at an hour when the last shadows of night mingled with the first faint glimmer of dawn. Not a street lamp was alight, and in the grey chill morning the firemen dashed from one outbreak to another. In eight different parts of the neighbourhood flames were shooting up. As fast as the men, who under Lieutenant White fought gallantly against great odds, overcame a fire in one part of the town, another broke out elsewhere. For the hail of incendiary bombs grew rather than diminished in volume. They were scattered far and wide indiscriminately until nearly a hundred had been flung on the undefended townspeople. In the circumstances it is remarkable that order was so well kept, that there was a total absence of panic, and only one life was lost.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Into the back garden of a house in which Mr. S. J. C. Warr lives, at 192, York-road, an explosive bomb fell. It dug a pit in the earth 3ft. deep and 15ft. in circumference, blew down the fence, covered neighbouring roofs with debris, broke every window within a radius of 500 yards, and shattered the roof of the house. So much for the external damage; in the house itself one of the most wonderful escapes in the whole story of the raid occurred. The concussion brought down the ceiling in one of the back bed-rooms, in which Corporal Hannay was sleeping with his wife and their baby. The plaster smothered them as they lay in bed but the only injury sustained was by the soldier, who was cut about the face. When I saw the baby this afternoon she looked as if she had never passed a more comfortable night in her short life, and her mother was beaming. From Cromwell House six people were brought out in safety before the entire place was gutted. Of these Mr. Samme, a man between 80 and 90 years of age, appears less perturbed than anyone else in the place.

An exciting incident occurred at No. 148, West-road, Westcliff, which was struck by an incendiary bomb. Mr. A. V. Jay, who lives there gave me the following account of it:—

The first thing I heard was the noise of something coming crashing through the roof. A slight explosion followed, and I went at once to a bed-room at the back of the house, where my little boy, aged four, was asleep. The maid uses the same room. The floor was one mass of flames. Even the hangings of the cot were on fire. I caught up the boy and shouted to the maid to follow. She scrambled out of bed and we all got out of the house as fast as we could. Three special constables and some neighbours then went in, put the fire out with buckets of water, and saved the house. I never for a moment imagined that it would be possible to do so.

A large double-fronted house immediately opposite Mr. Jay's was the next to be struck. The bomb crashed through from the roof to the hall and burst into flames. The house at once took fire and was ultimately burned out, only the walls remaining. The occupier, Mrs. Pewson, and her family of five adult sons and daughters were got out in safety.

When I visited the police station late this afternoon 89 bombs had already been collected, and it is certain that there are others to be accounted for. In some instances bombs fell into the roadway and did no damage at all; in others they merely injured coping stones or ploughed holes in gardens. One of Messrs. Ainslie's shops was severely damaged. At Nazareth House a Roman Catholic orphanage, a bomb fell in the grounds and hurt no one; many dropped into fields. The incendiary bombs used on this occasion appear to be much the same as those employed in previous raids. From a saucer-shaped steel base there proceeds an iron upright of tubing about 15in. high. Round this is closely wound a length of rope which had been saturated in some inflammable fluid. At the top of the upright is a wire loop-shaped handle. From the statements of many people who talked to me of what they had seen, I gather that the bombs are ignited before they are thrown.

DEPARTURES OF THE AIRSHIP.

From Leigh the Zeppelin passed over the marshes to Canvey and then back to sea, following the coast. Two houses were struck in Leigh—48, Leighville-grove, and 8 Cranleigh-driver. The roofs of the houses were pierced in each case, but the damage done was not considerable. By a quarter past 3 the airship was heading for the sea. At Leigh people saw the sky red with the glow from the fires she had ignited. Up to this hour the weather had been fine, but with dawn a white mist rose from the sea and rapidly enshrouded the grey envelope of the airship.

The people of Southend are no more impressed by the visit of the raider than were those of Bury and Ipswich, of whom I recently wrote. On every hand to-day I have heard expressions of admiration for the excellent work of the special constables and the firemen. They must have done wonders. The firemen are less than a hundred strong, and have only three engines, an escape, and two hose carts, yet they subdued nearly a dozen outbreaks of fire between 3 o'clock and the breakfast hour, and in many cases prevented flames spreading to the adjoining property. One of the motor fire-engines is driven by Mr. Ferrin, who has only recently returned from the front, where he has been serving as an airman. He took up the work in place of the usual driver, who is away, and this was his first day on duty.

GERMAN PLANS FOR WINTER.

LARGE ARMY SUPPLIES BEING ORDERED

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at the Hague writes:—

I learn from Berlin that the German General Staff is ordering quantities of military supplies in preparation for a continuance of the war through next winter.

Large orders were placed last week for winter boots, leather goods, heavy clothing, and overcoats. Some of the contracts call for the delivery of the articles in December and others in February. Large medical and surgical supplies have been also ordered. An American firm with a contract for the supply of bandages, antiseptics, and anti-tetanus serums to the German Red Cross up to August only has been asked to continue the shipment of supplies until December.

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CHINO-JAPANESE COMPROMISE.

DETAILED TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

FUTURE OF KIOCHAU.

The terms of the arrangements between Japan and China as effected by the final compromise at Peking are understood to be as follows:—

A.—SHAN-TUNG.

1. China consents to all the arrangements that may be made in the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Germany concerning the disposal of the rights, advantages, and concessions possessed by the latter *vis-a-vis* China in regard to the Province of Shantung in virtue of treaty or agreements or otherwise.

2. China shall not cede or lease to any Power any portion of the Province of Shantung or any part of sea coast thereof or any island along such coast.

3. In building a railway connecting Chefoo or Lungkou with the Tsingtau-Tsinan line, China shall apply to Japanese capitalists for the necessary loan, provided that Germany relinquish her rights regarding the Chefoo-Weihsien Railway.

4. China shall open more trade marts in the Shatung Province.

B.—SOUTH MANCHURIA.

1. The terms of the lease of the Kwantung Province—Port Arthur and Dairen—and also of the South Manchurian and Antung-Mukden Railways, are extended to 99 years from the dates of original agreements respectively.

2. Japanese subjects may lease or buy the land in the region of South Manchuria that may be necessary either for the erection of buildings or for commercial, industrial, or agricultural purposes.

3. Japanese subjects shall be at liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the region of South Manchuria, and to carry on business of various kinds, commercial, industrial, and otherwise.

4. In regard to the preceding provisions, Japanese subjects shall produce before the Chinese local authorities passports duly issued, and shall be registered by the said authorities; they shall also observe the Chinese police laws and regulations approved by Japanese Consuls and pay the Chinese authorities taxes approved by Japanese Counsels. In civil and criminal suits, a Japanese Consul, when a Japanese subject is defendant, and a Chinese official, when a Chinese citizen is defendant, shall respectively try and decide the case, both the Japanese Consul and the Chinese official being permitted to send his authorized agent to attend the trial of the other, and watch the proceedings. In civil suits concerning land between Japanese and Chinese, the case shall be examined and decided jointly by the Japanese Consul and the Chinese official being permitted to send his authorized agent to attend the trial of the other, and watch the proceedings. In civil suits concerning land between Japanese and Chinese, the case shall be examined and decided jointly by the Japanese Consul and the Chinese official according to the laws and local customs of China. In future, when the judicial system in the said region shall have been completely reformed, all civil and criminal suits involving Japanese subjects shall be wholly tried and decided in Chinese Courts.

5. China shall grant to Japanese subjects the right to work certain specified mines in the regions of South Manchuria.

6. China shall first apply to Japanese capital in case she contemplates raising a foreign loan on the security of the local taxes and imports of South Manchuria.

7. Should China require foreign capital for the construction of railways in South Manchuria in future, she shall first approach Japanese capitalists.

8. The Japanese Government shall be first consulted in case China intends in future to engage foreign advisers or instructors in the administrative, financial, military, or police, affairs in South Manchuria.

9. It is agreed between the two Governments that modifications shall be introduced into the present agreement concerning the loan for the Kirin-Changchun Railway so as to make the terms more favourable to Japan.

C.—EASTERN INNER MONGOLIA.

1. Joint enterprises of Japanese and Chinese subjects regarding agriculture and auxiliary industries shall be recognized by the Chinese Government.

2. In case China contemplates contracting loans either for railway purposes or to be secured on local taxes in this region she shall first consult Japan.

3. China shall open more trade marts in this region.

D.—HAN-YEH-PING COMPANY.

1. China shall approve any agreement that may be concluded in future between the company and Japanese capitalists on behalf of this joint undertaking. She further engages not to confiscate the concern nor to convert it into State ownership without the consent of the Japanese capitalists inetrested, and also not to permit the company to contract any foreign loan other than Japanese.

E.—FUKIEN QUESTION.

China to engage, in a diplomatic note to be exchanged, that she will not grant to any other Power the right to build any shipyard, coaling or naval station or any other military establishment on the coast of the Province of Fukien, nor to allow any such establishment to be constructed with any foreign capital on the coast of the said Province.

F.—NON-ALIENATION OF COAST.

This is entirely withdrawn from the arrangement, Japan being satisfied with China's suggestion that a spontaneous declaration of China's intention in this respect will suffice.

G.—KIAU-CHAU.

Japan declares that if, on the conclusion of the present war, Japan be given free disposal of Kiao-chau, she will be ready to return it to China subject to certain conditions of which the following are principal ones.

(a) Kiao-chau Bay to be opened entirely as a commercial port.

(b) A Japanese concession to be established in locality to be designated by Japan.

(c) Also a general international settlement to be established if required by the Powers.

(d) An arrangement to be made between the Governments of Japan and China regarding the disposal of the German public structures and properties.

HISTORY OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Reuter's Agency has received the text of the official Japanese account of the negotiations with China. This account was published in Japan simultaneously with the presentation of the ultimatum.

Twenty-five conferences were held in all, extending over more than three months, and throughout these conferences the Imperial Government exhausted every means to arrive at a satisfactory solution; but the Chinese Government, although they showed disposition to agree to the demands relating to the Province of Shantung, yet in regard to South Manchuria put various restrictions on the most important demands—namely, those relating to the rights regarding residence and land tenure—and objected to those relating to Eastern Inner Mongolia and to various other questions on the ground that they were derogatory to the sovereign rights of China or that they conflicted with the Treaties with other Powers, and although the Japanese Minister tried every means to explain that such was not the case, they refused to listen to him.

But, recogniznig that a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations was of the utmost importance for the maintenance of peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government treated the Chinese contentions with every consideration, and, making very great concessions in a spirit of conciliation, amended their proposals and presented a revised draft to the Chinese Government on April 26.

On presentation of the revised draft, the Imperial Government declared to the Chinese Government that if at the peace conference, upon the conclusion of the present war, Japan be given the free disposal of Kiaochau, she would be ready to return it to China, subject to cerain conditions.

The Chinese Government, however, failed to reciprocate the Japanese sentiment of accommodation and conciliation, and on May 1 presented their counter-draft, which they declared to be their final answer.

Accordingly the Imperial Government gave instructions to their Minister at Peking on May 6 to the effect that, in conveying this decision to the Chinese Government, he was earnestly to advise them to give due regard to the Japanese sentiment of accommodation and conciliation, and after careful consideration to give their assent without delay to the Japanese amended draft, and at the same time to announce that the Imperial Government expected from the Chinese Government a satisfactory reply not later than 6 p.m. on May 9, 1915.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND LUSITANIA CRIME

SPEECH AT PHILADELPHIA.

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Philadelphia cabled as follows on May 10:—

I attended the meeting at Philadelphia to-night, and in common with most other people received the definite impression from President Wilson's speech that while the United States would remain at peace, it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to all mankind of the tragedy of last Friday.

"America," said the President, "must have the consciousness that on all sides it touches elbows and touches heart with all the nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example, and must be an example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

These remarks precipitated a tumult of applause and enthusiasm, attended by the waving of thousands of small American flags. The President made no direct reference to the Lusitania tragedy, but the audience did not hesitate to read the application of his statement. Possibly 15,000 persons attended the meeting, a large number being of German extraction.

DR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

The President said: It warms my heart that you should give me such a reception, but it is not of myself I wish to think to-night, but of those who have just become citizens of the United States. This is the only country in the world which experiences this constant and repeated rebirth. Other countries depend upon the multiplication of their own native people. This country is constantly drinking strength out of new sources by the voluntary association with it of great bodies of strong men and forward-looking women. And so by the gift of the free will and independence of the people it is constantly being renewed from generation to generation by the same process by which it was originally created.

You cannot dedicate yourself to America unless you become, in every respect and with every purpose of your will thorough Americans. You cannot become thorough Americans if you think of yourself in groups. America does not consist of groups. The man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular national group in America has not yet become American, and the man who who goes among you to trade upon your nationality is no worthy son to live under the Stars and Stripes. My urgent advice to you would be, not only always to think first of America, but always also to think first of humanity.

The example of America must be an example not merely of peace, because it will not fight, but of peace, because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not.

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right. So, if you come into this great nation, as you have come, voluntarily, seeking something that we have to give, all that we have to give is this. We cannot exempt you from work. No man is exempt from work anywhere in the world. I sometimes think he is fortunate who has to work only with his hands, and not with his head. It is very easy to do what other people give you to do, but it is very difficult to give other people things to do. We cannot exempt you from work. We cannot exempt you from strife and the heart-breaking burden of the struggle of the day. That is common to mankind everywhere. We cannot exempt you from the loads that you must carry. We can only make them light by the spirit in which they are carried. That is the spirit of hope, it is the spirit of liberty, it is the spirit of justice."

CAREER OF THE EMDEN.

CAPTAIN VON MULLER INTERVIEWED.

Speculation has often been rife as to the whereabouts of Captain von Muller, Prince Franz Joseph von Hohenzollern and other officers of the Emden. According to an interview granted by a Mr. Conrad Haumann to the Fremantle correspondent of the "Western Mail," Australia, they are interned at Malta, writes "The Times of Ceylon," Mr. Haumann's parents are Scotch, but become naturalised Germans, and Mr. Haumann was born in Germany. Some time before war broke out he took steps to become a naturalised Belgian, where his chief interests lay, but war broke out before the formalities could be completed. Mr. Haumann left England to join an uncle in Australia and was travelling by the R.M.S. Moldavia when he was interned at Malta. There he was kept for months "in the same batch," he says, as Captain von Muller, Prince Franz Joseph von Hohenzollern, and a number of other officers of the Emden, and after some time he gained the friendship and confidence of his fellow prisoners. Von Muller, said Mr. Haumann, was a model of modesty. He refrained from talking about his successes, and when asked by Lord Methuen if he desired anything, he said that he did not wish any preferential treatment and sought only a few extra comforts for his sailors. At night time the officers would meet together in the smoke-room and play chess, or talk reminiscently over their exploits. "Captain Muller" would often laugh when he thought of the many times he bluffed his pursuers," said Mr. Haumann, "and particularly so when he told the story of how the British representative on a small island ignorant of the state of war, welcomed him and his sailors, and treated them to wine and cigars. The Captain attributed his long cruise to his good luck, and to the valuable assistance he received from intercepted wireless messages. He told me of an instance when he was in the Bay of Bengal. There he picked a wireless message, 'Have you seen the Emden from a merchantman, to which he replied, 'Yes; here I am,' and followed up a little later by looking and sinking the inquirer. He was apparently in a tight corner in the Bay of Bengal, for he knew that French, Japanese, and British men of war were stretched across the mouth of the gulf waiting for him. He, however, was equal to the occasion. He studied his chart, and drew a course which he thought the waiting vessels would consider him least likely to take. That route was along the coast line which he followed, and escaped capture by the vessels that were waiting nearer the centre for him."

THE END OF THE EMDEN.

When asked if Captain Muller spoke of his encounter with H. M. A. S. Sydney, Mr. Haumann said that that *finale* was often discussed. The Captain said that at first he mistook the Sydney for a vessel of his own standing and he resolved to make a fight of it but, as soon as he made out the Australian cruiser, he knew that his hour had come. He saw but one alternative to running away, and that was to approach the Sydney and torpedo her. That he endeavoured to do, but when he saw that Captain Glossop was not to be caught that way and retreated with him, keeping the Emden's guns outranged all the time he whistled to the men on the island indicating that danger was near, and then made a dash for Direction Island. When he was taken on board the Sydney he saw what shots that vessel did get, had made no impression on her. Ever since he left Tsingtau, Captain Muller worked out every detail himself. He never confided anything of his plans to his officers, and was on duty the best part of the day. The reports which were circulated that he had flown a foreign flag on the occasion when he went into Penang and torpedoed a Russian cruiser seemed to deeply affect Captain Muller. He absolutely denied having done so and said that he crept into the port at early morn with all lights out, and after having sunk the Russian, he hoisted the German flag for a few minutes and then drew it down again. He did not fly any flag at all except when his own was at the mast. Mr. Haumann said that he asked Captain Muller if he had any designs on Australia, but the German commander denied that such was the case. His one objective in coming so far south as he did was to destroy the communication station at Cocos Island.

OVER THE SUNKEN LUSITANIA.

THE SCENE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER

We have received, says "The Times," by wireless from a passenger in the Missanable the following description of what he saw when the vessel passed over the scene of the sinking of the Lusitania twenty-four hours after it occurred:

Saturday, 1-30, at lunch. A swerve. A suspicion. On deck. See floating deck chairs. A boat. I read Liverpool. Swerve. Rear wash of our bows swings her round. Lusitania.

My God, it has happened! I realise that we are on the scene of a great tragedy. Lifeboats. One with a pair of boots and a hat within. Collapsible boats. Some with sides not up. An oar. Whale boats, keel upwards. A body with life-belt slipping off at neck. Dead? Yes. Anyhow, Captain Eans has 1,000 lives here to get into safety. Up goes our speed. A dashing zig-zag course. Now a bald head bobs up not 20ft. away, ghastly in the sunshine. The water is almost motionless.

The silence. The shrieking of that silence. The impressiveness of it all, coupled with a dawning of our own danger, brought a a wonderful calm to all. Our women were fine, silent, sad, with full sympathy which overrode fear. We can do naught but race on. But by six at night our own risk is over. Captain Evans's calm and dignity when I interviewed him in his cabin were fine, yet no man could live his previous twenty-four hours unmoved, and his thoughts must have flown to his own boy in the trenches.

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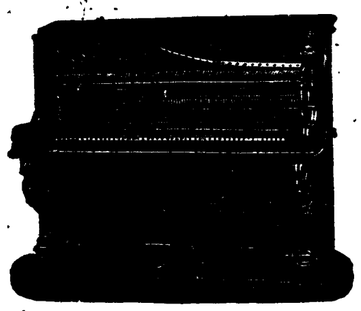

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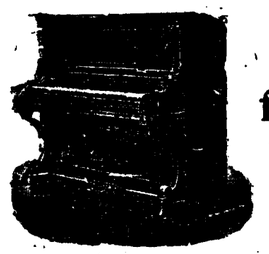

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